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OFFICIAL ON U.S.-NEW ZEALAND 'STAND-OFF'

OW051255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO -- Japan is unlikely to be drawn into the stand-off between the United States and New Zealand over New Zealand's refusal to allow the visit of U.S. nuclear-powered warships, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. The official, who declined to be identified, was commenting on a U.S. decision, announced Tuesday, to cancel a joint naval exercise with Australia and New Zealand.

The U.S. move was triggered by a New Zealand decision to ban calls by U.S. nuclear-powered warships at New Zealand ports. The ban, which also applies to U.S. warships armed with nuclear weapons, is part of the non-nuclear policy pursued by the Labor government of Prime Minister David Lange.

"The situation of Japan and New Zealand is totally different," the Foreign Ministry official said, is dismissing the potential political fall-out from the U.S. hardline response on New Zealand's non-nuclear policy. He argued that Japan is different from New Zealand, not only in terms of strategic significance, but also because of the differing historical backgrounds of the Japan-U.S. security pact and the security arrangement the U.S. maintains with Australia and New Zealand. The official said Japan's non-nuclear policy is upheld under the so-called "prior consultation clause," in which the United States is committed to seek Japan's approval before bringing nuclear weapons into Japan.

Critics, however, charge the "prior consultation" arrangement has effectively turned into a tacit agreement by Tokyo to allow U.S. nuclear-armed warships to visit Japan. The U.S. Government has consistently refused, as a matter of policy, to disclose which American warships carry nuclear weapons.

FOREIGN MINISTRY URGES MORE GASOLINE IMPORTS

OW051211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry has urged the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to expand gasoline imports in the wake of a small gas station's abortive effort to buy cheap gasoline from abroad, a senior ministry official said Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministry has also repeatedly cautioned MITI's Natural Resources and Energy Agency against taking steps which might violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the official said. He said his ministry believes the MITI agency can follow its advice on an expansion of imports of gasoline and other oil products and maintain a stable supply of crude at the same time.

The MITI agency recently pressured Lions Petroleum Co. into abandoning plans to import inexpensive gasoline from Singapore in defiance of the ministry's controversial "administrative guidance." The Natural Resources and Energy Agency has said schemes such as the Lions one endanger the country's long-term energy strategy. MITI said recently that as part of that strategy, it will allow gasoline output capacity to increase for the first time since the 1973 oil crisis.

The United States is joining Singapore and other countries in warning against MITI's protectionist gasoline import policy. "A more open and competitive system would not only benefit importers, it would also be good for consumers, as well as for small- and medium-sized business," William Piez, minister-counselor for economic affairs, at the U.S. Embassy here said in a January speech.

INDUSTRIES CONCERNED ABOUT YEN DEPRECIATION

OW051251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO -- The accelerated depreciation of the yen in relation to the dollar has caused deep concern in Japan's industrial circles, although predictions of its possible impact vary according to whether they rely on imports of raw materials or exports of manufactured goods. The petroleum, petrochemical and electric power industries, which import extensive amounts of raw materials and fuels, are afraid a substantial increase in their import costs will sharply cut down their earnings. If the yen's value continues to sag, they might have to jack up the prices of their products again, according to these industries. By contrast, the yen's depreciation spells increased yen earnings for electric machinery and automobile manufacturers, who export large portions of their products. But they are concerned immediate gains could ultimately be nullified by possible intensification of trade friction, especially with the United States.

Moreover, the prolonged fall of the yen's value could result in dampening overseas travel by Japanese and hiking retail prices of imported consumer goods. Petroleum refiners, importing large quantities of crude oil, base their business plans on the assumption of 245 yen to the dollar. If the yen's value against the dollar lingers at the 260 yen level for a year, costs of imported crude oil, totaling about 200 million kiloliters a year, would soar by more than 600 billion yen (2.3 billion dollars). This would totally wash away the favorable effect of a recent price cut by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

As for the electric power industry, even a one-yen depreciation increases its fuel costs by 12 billion yen (46 million dollars) a year. Petrochemical makers will also suffer as the fall of the yen's value past the 260-yen level could send their costs surging by 70-80 billion yen (279-308 million dollars) a year. Toshiba Corp. said that theoretically, a one-yen depreciation would produce exchange profits of 400 million yen (1.5 million dollars) over six months for the electric machinery industry, which exports a large part of its products. But a continued drop of the yen's value could add fuel to Japan's trade friction with the U.S. especially in the fields of communication apparatus and electronic goods, it said.

The yen's depreciation is also welcome tidings for the automotive industry, which exports more than half its products. A one-yen fall produces exchange profits of 15.4 billion yen (59 million dollars) a year. But a spokesman for Nissan Motor Co. expressed concern the yen's depreciation would make settlement of Japan-U.S. trade friction all the more difficult.

'TEAM SPIRIT-85' TERMED 'DANGEROUS WAR RACKET'

SK051420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0952 GMT 4 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 4 February article: "Dangerous War Rackets Aimed at Northward Invasion"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Today, because of the aggravated maneuvers of war and aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, a very acute situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created in our country.

Because of the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise rackets that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are staging throughout South Korea starting on 1 February, the danger of war is increasing in our country today.

Public opinion at home and abroad is expressing denunciation of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, branding it as a great challenge against peace and security and a preliminary war for northward aggression. This is very just.

The "Team Spirit-85" war exercise, which the U.S. imperialists are staging by mobilizing vast troops numbering more than 200,000, not only from South Korea but also from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region, and up-to-date combat and technical equipment, including carriers, while openly raving about improvement of combat readiness, is a very dangerous exercise of northward attack.

Instead of drawing a lesson from their defeat in the war of aggression in the past, the U.S. warmongers raved that the mistake of the United States was not in starting the war, but in failing to achieve victory. Thus, they are frantically accelerating new war preparations throughout the world, particularly in Korea.

How frantically the U.S. imperialists are running amok to ignite the flames of war in Korea is clearly shown by the fact that they not only dragged weapons of mass destruction and up-to-date operational equipment, including nuclear weapons, into and around South Korea, but also that they are staging the "Team Spirit" war rackets every year by mobilizing even troops from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific areas.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to perfect a new war strategy in accordance with the so-called theory of simultaneous air-ground warfare, which involves simultaneously attacking the front and rear areas in Korea.

A spokesman of the Combined Forces Command of the U.S. forces and the puppet troops babbled last year that the "Team Spirit-84" exercise was conducted by stressing application of the theory of simultaneous air-ground warfare to the (?terrain) of the Korean peninsula. Raving that helicopters and missiles play a very important role in simultaneous attack on the front and the rear areas, the U.S. imperialists mobilized Black Hawk helicopters, up-to-date offensive equipment which the rascals newly developed, in the "Team Spirit" war exercise last year.

Last year, the U.S. imperialists staged a special operational exercise in the air, on the ground, and on the seas by mobilizing vicious special operational troops. This was aimed at promoting the capability of simultaneously attacking the front and the rear. They are attempting to achieve their aggressive ambition by launching a surprise attack on the front and the rear as soon as they provoke a war in Korea.

Wickham, the U.S. Army chief of staff who sneaked into South Korea last year to command the war exercise, said that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise proved that it is able to deal with an unexpected, unannounced war in Korea. His remarks are not accidental.

The U.S. imperialists are more nakedly maneuvering to stage exercises of a northward offensive war. Landing operations, river-crossing operations, parachuting, mountain operations, nighttime operations, and operations for disturbing the rear areas, which the rascals will stage during the current exercise, are all the exercises of attack on our republic.

In particular, the Green Beret special troops, which are known to be the unit of the devil, are officially participating in this year's military exercise. This attracts our attention.

It is no secret that these special troops were the vanguard in aggressive warfare whenever it was perpetrated throughout the world. A foreign reporter who covered the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise last year noted: What attracted our attention was that the Green Berets, U.S. special troops in Okinawa, participated in the exercise. This is proof that these special troops were organized and deployed for an emergency on the Korean front.

These troops that secretly participated in the "Team Spirit" exercise last year are participating in the war exercise openly this year. Prior to participating in the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise, these troops accelerated their preparations by conducting an exercise using an extremely small nuclear bomb and an exercise conducted in severe cold.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists deployed en masse a special task force in the "Team Spirit-85" exercise with the aim of dealing blows at the rear of the opposite side clearly shows the adventurist nature of the current war exercise. The Japanese papers warned that the current exercise, unlike ones in the past, may even have a slanderous nature. This is not accidental.

What we should not overlook is the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is actively maneuvering to implement the U.S. imperialists' war strategy in Korea while loudly talking about this strategy. As soon as the U.S. imperialists put forth the dangerous plan of the simultaneous air-ground warfare, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that this plan is a strategic plan which took into account the geographical features of the Korean peninsula, and has satisfactory value.

Raving about the simultaneous war in the front and rear areas, the puppet is accelerating war preparations. Because of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise rackets staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique by simulating an invasion against the northern half of the republic, the situation on the Korean peninsula faces a dangerous phase in which a war may break out at any moment.

Despite such a situation, the South Korean puppets babbled that the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise is customary defensive training and has no effect on dialogue. Thus, they are attempting to conceal the criminal nature of the war exercise they are staging together with the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

Needless to say, staging a military exercise by firing guns against the partner of dialogue when the dialogue is to be held is a vicious provocation against the partner of dialogue and an act of destroying the dialogue. The warmongers can in no way conceal the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should immediately stop the criminal "Team Spirit-85" war exercise.

PANMUNJOM AWARDS CEREMONY IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK020416 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 4 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Feb commentary: "Drama of Awarding Citations for Inciting Confrontation"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets recently played a game of awarding medals or citations to those who provoked a shooting incident in the Joint Security Area [JSA] at Panmunjom last year. The criminal act by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppets of bestially murdering the guards of our side who were performing their routine duty is arousing hate and fury among the people at home and abroad. However, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets played a game of awarding medals to murderers while babbling about their meritorious service instead of apologizing for their criminal act and sternly punishing the culprits. This is another unforgivable challenge to us.

Faced with the protest of public opinion at home and abroad against the wretches' provocation of this incident last year, they described it as accidental. This game of holding an awards ceremony at Panmunjom clearly shows once again that year's shooting incident at Panmunjom was a deliberate act of provocation designed to destroy the atmosphere of North-South dialogue, newly arranged in the wake of our brotherly relief measure for the South Korean flood victims, and to intensify tension on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean side had not the slightest intention of improving North-South relations through dialogue from the very beginning even though they came to the dialogue table after being pressed by public opinion. The puppets babbled about dialogue with us in words but devoted themselves in deed to inspiring the South Korean people with North-South confrontation and accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion in mind. Following the shooting incident at Panmunjom, they showered gun and cannon fire on our fishing boats on the high seas of the East Sea recently and tried to kidnap them. The "Team Spirit-85" war exercise racket which the puppets are conducting throughout South Korea jointly with the U.S. imperialists is worsening the tense situation in Korea and leading it to the brink of war. Massive forces armed with modern lethal equipment are surging into South Korea from the continental United States, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Okinawa, and other places.

They played a game of awarding medals to the criminals who laid an obstacle to the development of North-South relations at such a time. How can this be called an act of those who hope for dialogue? This game of awarding medals simultaneous with the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise, and exercise of northward aggression, is a criminal act aimed at intensifying the situation by inciting the U.S. imperialist forces for aggression and the puppet forces to another act of provocation. We are watching alertly the reckless act of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are dashing along a road of confrontation and war. If the warmongers commit a provocative incident again, our people will punish they enemies accordingly. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique had better behave discreetly.

JOURNALISTS DECLINE JAPAN VISIT DUE TO 'STRINGS'

SK051711 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA) -- Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, made public today the following talk condemning the Japanese Government authorities for attaching unreasonable strings to the Japan visit of a delegation of NODONG SINMUN:

We got from the Japan Socialist Party an invitation for a NODONG SINMUN delegation to visit Japan twice in September last year and in January this year. We hailed this invitation from the JSP as a good thing in promoting the understanding between the two parties and the two party organs and developing the bilateral relations, accepted this with sincere gratitude and have made preparations for Japan visit.

However, the Japanese Government authorities are reported to have been putting of late such unreasonable strings on our delegation's Japan visit as "its entry into Japan would be permitted only under the precondition that the delegation refrains from any political activities."

This is quite ununderstandable and entirely unjust. It is contrary to the elementary common sense and alien to international practice to insist that a delegation invited by a political party should not engage in any political activities in the place to visit. To bar a delegation of the party newspaper representing the will of the party from making any political speech is just like forcing it to go on a sightseeing of department stores and streets in silence and go back. This attitude of the Japanese Government authorities cannot but be interpreted as an extremely arrogant one.

The Japanese Government authorities' unjustifiable step which must not be taken even against ordinary tourists is an insult to the inviter side and the visitor side. This only discloses their political ignorance. Their arrogant attitude convinces us that they are still sticking to their hostile policy toward the DPRK and continue to carry out their unjustifiable sanctions against the latter.

As a matter of fact, we were not surprised at the Japanese Government's announcement of a sort of "a sanction" against the DPRK nor were we pleased to hear that it declared a "lift" of the "sanction". It was haughty and imprudent for the Japanese Government to talk about "sanction" against us or its "lift". We were neither affected by the "sanction" imposed by the Japanese reactionaries against us nor benefitted from its "lift".

The attitude of the Japanese Government authorities only goes to prove that they have not yet abandoned the evil nature of a colonial ruler of the past. If not, how can they interfere so blatantly in the activities of the delegation, a question pertaining to other's sovereignty, dictating this or that, and how can they dare claim who is allowed to visit Japan and who is not.

The Japanese Government authorities' absurd vilification and argument about the Japan visit of our delegation is an expression of their displeasure with the fraternity and friendship between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party and those between the Korean and Japanese peoples developing favourably day by day.

In September last year, the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Ishibashi, chairman of its Central Executive Committee, visited the DPRK, during which the term of validity of the Korea-Japan civil fisheries tentative agreement was extended on our initiative. Occasioned by this, the Japanese people are expressing their desire to see further development of the friendly relations between the two peoples and the progressive people of the Japanese political circles strongly calling for the improvement of the Korea-Japan relations. Precisely at this time, the Japanese Government authorities deliberately took issue with the Japan visit of our delegation. This contravenes the desire of the Japanese people and political and public circles.

We have always kept our door open to Japan. However, we have no idea of going to Japan with our heads bowed down, since the Japanese Government authorities are disparaging our sovereign dignity and exercising sanctions against us. So long as the Japanese Government authorities carry on their sanctions, attaching unreasonable strings to us, we will not send our delegation to Japan and will not tolerate this. Japanese Government authorities are wholly to blame for the failure of our delegation to visit Japan this time and it has nothing to do with the Japan Socialist Party.

Although we cannot visit Japan this time due to the unreasonable measure taken by the Japanese Government authorities, we will continue to strenuously work for the development of relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party, between the two parties' news organs and between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

The Japanese Government authorities should discard the anachronistic hostile policy towards our republic and stop following the reactionary line contradictory to the will and desire of the Japan Socialist party and other democratic political parties and broad segments of Japanese people.

U.S. TO INTRODUCE STINGER MISSILES INTO SOUTH

SK052352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors plan to introduce 156 Stinger missiles into South Korea in the fiscal 1985 ending this September, according to a radio report from Seoul.

According to a report submitted by the U.S. Defence Department to Congress, the U.S. imperialists allotted 12.9 million dollars for this in the budget. The anti-air raid Stinger missiles were reported to be deployed at U.S. Airforce bases in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists decided to give the South Korean military fascist clique 228 million dollars of military sales loan in the fiscal 1986.

These criminal moves are throwing a wet blanket over the unanimous desire of the Korean and world people for detente and a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

CHON TU-HWAN RING PLOY TO WIN ELECTIONS DECRIED

SK060112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 2 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 3 February commentary: "Yelling To Forge Election Victories"]

[Text] At a meeting to receive this year's so-called business report from the puppet minister of justice, puppet Chon Tu-hwan yelled for the exercising of strict control, in accordance with the law, over an election climate which hinders political and social stability and destroys the atmosphere of fair elections. Needless to say, this is a trick designed to realize his ambition to prolong his term in office by forging the elections through violence, irregularities, and fraud while restraining the people through law and order and suppressing the activities of democratic and opposition figures. The puppet's suppressive order clearly shows how startled he is at the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people and how frantic he is to suppress their struggle and forge election victories for his private party, the DJP.

The South Korean youths, students, and people are vigorously waging anti-Chon Tu-hwan, and anti-DJP struggles in spite of the puppet clique's threats with guns and bayonets, and fraudulent propaganda by branding the elections which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to conduct elections of irregularities and violence designed to perpetuate the one-man dictatorship. Organized and violent struggles are being waged throughout South Korea as election day approaches. Struggles to oppose rigged elections are being waged by political, social, and religious figures.

The development of the situation in South Korea shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is thoroughly isolated and rejected by the people because of its crime before history and the nation and that it has become more difficult for it to forge election victories and to realize its ambition to prolong its reign in office even through its unprecedented acts of violence and fraud which will be committed in the elections. Frustrated with this, the puppet clique is kicking up rackets of yelling and oppression in an attempt for the DJP to monopolize the upcoming National Assembly elections by suppressing opposition figures and democratic forces, its political rivals, one by one.

The people's basic freedoms and rights are thoroughly trodden underfoot in South Korea, let alone the political activities of democratic and opposition forces, with the Class An emergency alert status added to the emergency alert status which has been in force for the past 2 years. It is very clear that one cannot hope for fair elections and the emergence of a National Assembly representing the will of the people under practical martial law in which political enemies and opposition figures are detained and in which the people, who should exercise sovereign power, are put in fetters. Fascism and democracy are incompatible. As long as the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dictatorial rule continues, one cannot hope for fair elections and a peaceful transfer of power. As the South Korean people are well aware of this, they have fully pledged to frustrate any maneuvers of oppression and fraud. No measure by the military fascist clique will ever block the strong will and aspiration of the people.

SOVIET PAPER CONDEMNS 'ELECTION FARCE' IN SOUTH

SK060355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 4 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN February 1 in a commentary titled "Burlesque Under Preparation" denounced the puppet national assembly "election" farce in South Korea. The paper says:

Another political burlesque is under preparation in South Korea. "National Assembly elections" are slated for February 12. It speaks volumes that the farce is timed to coincide with the large-scale military rehearsal "Team Spirit 85" of the United States and South Korea with South Korea as its theatre. Such "coincidence" was noticed in the last "elections" four years ago. Such provocative war gamble props up the anti-popular "regime" which came into being with the protection of the U.S. bayonets.

MORE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS STAGED IN SEOUL

SK060341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- Students and citizens in Seoul staged on February 5 an anti-"government" demonstration against the background of the mounting struggle against the puppet national assembly "elections," according to an AP dispatch from Seoul.

The demonstration broke out when the military fascist junta barred some one thousand students and citizens from attending a meeting sponsored by dissident figures in Pagoda Park. The demonstrators courageously fought in streets energetically chanting slogans "Down with dictatorship" and "Let's establish democracy."

Some three hundred students of Yonsei and Koryo Universities and the Ewha Women's University and Sogang and Chungang Universities on February 2 administered blows at the Mapo and Yongsan district offices of the "Democratic Justice Party," traitor Chon Tu-hwan's private political party, headquartered in Kongdok-dong, Mapo district, Seoul, according to the South Korean CHOSON ILBO.

In another development, students of Seoul University assembled in the plaza in front of Tangsan electric railway station in Tangsan-Dong, Yongdungpo district, and staged a demonstration distributing handbills reading "Democratic elections."

CHON SEEN 'TRAMPLING' DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM

SK051617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA) -- The puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his recent "policy statement" had the effrontery to clamour about "renunciation of violence" and to claim as if there existed in South Korea any trace of democracy. But the dark reality of South Korea, a grave yard of human rights, totally belies what was spelled out by the puppet traitor.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang of traitors are trampling underfoot elementary democratic freedom and right of the people by invoking unprecedented fascist evil laws. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique enacted some 215 evil laws including "law on special measures for renovation of political climate," "law on presidential election", "law on National Assembly elections", "basic law on the press" and "social protection law" in a matter of only five months following the fabrication of the "new constitution" after his seizure of "power". More than 500 new fascist evil laws were written or malrevised by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in the first four years of their office.

More than 10,000 people fell victims to the enforcement of the "law on special measures for renovation of political climate" and many politicians are still banned from their activities.

The horrible "social protection law" provides for detaining anyone who is likely to offer resistance. Even according to incomplete data made public, some 1,710 people of the lowest strata were taken to concentration camps on charges of violation of the murderous "social protection law" in the year of 1982.

They malrevised or rewrote "labour standard law", "labour dispute law" and "law on workers' and office employees' councils," totally depriving workers of "three rights of labour".

The fascist clique faked up a variety of plots-breeding cases including "case of the Democratic Workers Federation", "case of the Democratic Student League," "Purim case" and [word indistinct] council case" and used them in penalizing and murdering a large number of patriots and inhabitants in the last couple of years. They arrested, jailed and killed of late many student fighters for campus and social democracy on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration".

CHON GROUP ACCUSED OF FAKING SPY CASE

SK060405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- The society of Japanese people to support Kim Pyong-chu, a Japan-born Korean, called a press conference on January 22 at the Kita Ward Lawyers Hall in Osaka and issued a statement accusing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique of having passed a death sentence on Kim Pyong-chu on faked-up charges of involvement in a fictitious "spy case" that day, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

We hardly repress resentment at the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who arrested Kim Pyong-chu on groundless charges and illegally sentenced him to death and strongly protest against this, the statement said. It bitterly denounced the fascist clique, saying, "the verdict on Kim Pyong-chu is based only on the 'confession' wrested through torture and it is an entirely unjust one passed without any proper investigation." "We protest against the death sentence and renew our resolve to continue a vigorous support movement to achieve the right to demand re-hearing and check the execution of the death sentence and fight until Kim Pyong-chu is acquitted," the statement declared.

KONG CHIN-TAE, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ROMANIA

SK042348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA) -- The DPRK government delegation led by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae flew back home Monday after attending the 11th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic. The group toured Malta as a government economic delegation. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u. The Romanian and Soviet ambassadors here were present at the airport.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU311754 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion of your 67th birthday, I wish to convey to you, dear friend, warmest congratulations and comradely greetings, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and on my own behalf. The Korean people rejoice in and highly value the fact that the Romanian people, under the RCP leadership headed by you, have turned their country from its former backwardness into an industrial-agrarian country, with modern industry and socialist agriculture. Today, guided by the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, the Romanian people are resolutely acting to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. I express my belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will further develop in all areas and I extend to you, on this occasion, sincere wishes for ever greater successes in your noble activity, much health, and personal happiness.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president

STATEMENT URGES NORTH TO RELEASE FISHING BOATS

SK060154 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0045 GMT 6 Feb 85

["Statement" by Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui on 6 February -- live]

[Text] At around 1445 yesterday afternoon, two of our fishing boats, which were fishing on the high seas 33 miles west of Paeknyong Island in the West Sea, were forcibly kidnapped to the North by a North Korean puppet patrol vessel. The North Korean communist group forcibly kidnapped our fishing boats which were fishing on the high seas -- moreover, unarmed civilian fishing boats -- even firing at those boats. We can only call this a despicable, barbarous act of piracy.

Our government concludes that such an atrocity by the North Korean communist group as kidnapping our innocent fishing boats and fishermen is obviously aimed at agitating public sentiment and obstructing the general elections themselves by creating unrest in our society, taking advantage of the election period.

Only a while ago, the North Korean communist group pretended to be responding to North-South dialogue. But the group has once again committed such a barbarous act as this kidnapping. We can say that this clearly revealed the group's two-faced nature of destroying dialogue through southward provocations and creating tensions on the Korean peninsula at any time behind the facade of dialogue while outwardly pretending to engage in dialogue.

We strongly urge the North Korean communist group to apologize immediately for such an antinational and inhumanitarian act of southward provocation before the 60 million [Korean] people and immediately return the fishing boats and the 20 fishermen which the group has kidnapped to their families' bosoms.

At the same time, the North Korean communist group should immediately stop such habitual atrocities of illegal kidnapping as this one and abandon without delay its reckless and wild dream to create unrest within our society through such a clumsy act.

At a time like this, I ask our citizens to maintain particular vigilance against the North Korean puppets' atrocity of provocations which would take advantage of the general elections and to display their concerted strength to ensure that the foundations of our state and social stability are not hampered in the slightest because of the heated-up election atmosphere and that national opinion is not divided.

21 Fishermen Kidnapped

SK060735 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) -- The number of South Korean fishermen forcibly taken to the North Tuesday by a North Korean patrol boat stands at 21, one more than originally reported, the South Korean Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

In its correction of crew numbers, the ministry said that at the time of the incident, 11 fishermen were on board the 88.4-ton No. 12 Kwangnam-ho, while the 99.97-ton Tongju-ho had 10 crewmen aboard.

In its Tuesday afternoon statement on the kidnapping incident, the ministry had said that the ships, with 10 fishermen aboard each, were directed northward after being fired upon by North Koreans while operating on the high seas off the west coast.

KNRC Appeals to North

SK060231 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korea National Red Cross [KNRC], today sent a telephone notice to Son Song-pil, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, urging him to actively cooperate in immediately returning our side's fishermen and fishing boats which were forcibly kidnapped to the north by a North Korean puppet patrol vessel while catching fish on the high seas in the West Sea yesterday.

In his telephone notice to the North Korean Red Cross Society, KNRC President Yu Chang-sun said: The families of the fishermen on board Kwangnam No 12 and Tongju No 2 have visited the KNRC and have appealed to us to ensure the return of the kidnapped fishermen to the bosom of their families at an early date. We hope the North Korean Red Cross Society will render active cooperation from the standpoints of compatriotic love and the spirit of Red Cross humanitarianism so that the fishermen and fishing boats can be returned as soon as possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS ATTACK BY NORTH POSSIBLE

SK060855 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Wednesday that "there is an increasing possibility that North Korea might attempt a military adventure as a means of resolving their internal frustration stemming from the hereditary succession of power and economic failure."

"Becoming increasingly impatient over the ever-widening gap between the South and the North, especially over the steadily improving international status of the Republic of Korea, as exemplified by the hosting of large scale international events such as the Asian Games in 1986, and the Olympic Games in 1988, North Korea might be tempted to resort to naked armed provocations," Yi said.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted by the Seoul (Foreign) Correspondents Club, Yi said that in an effort to establish a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, South Korea will continue its close consultations with the United States, Japan and other friendly countries. "At the same time, we will also try to bring about better understanding of the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union of our peace-oriented posture," he said.

In outlining the nation's foreign policy in 1985, Yi said that South Korea will continue to strengthen its friendly and cooperative relations with the United States, Japan, European Community countries, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) member nations and other traditional allies and friends. "On the basis of reciprocity, our door is also open to the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and other communist countries. We look forward to increased exchanges with these countries in non-political fields," Yi said.

Yi stressed the importance of international cooperation for Korea in its economic growth and said that the nation will further liberalize and internationalize its economy. "We will not only continue to strengthen our cooperation with the developed nations of the West, but at the same time, promote, with no less emphasis, South-South cooperation with developing countries," he said.

Yi commented on the North Korean boycott of the inter-Korean economic talks and Red Cross talks, saying that "such an attitude by North Korea is not new to us. We will do our best, however, to build mutual understanding and trust between the South and the North." The North has postponed the meetings because of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise between South Korea and the United States. "With patience, we will urge them (North Korea) to abandon their insincere attitude and come to the dialogue table with a view to finding a solution to peaceful reunification," Yi added.

CHON: 'PEACEFUL POWER TRANSFER' WITH DEMOCRACY

SK060011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Pusan -- President Chon Tu-hwan said that if political stability was secured through the upcoming elections, democracy would take roots deeper with the peaceful power transfer in 1988 and the implementation of the local autonomy system. "I had promised in the New Year state policy speech that I would become the first president setting an example of peaceful power transfer.

"If all the people show their potentials in forming an atmosphere in which I can transfer the power to a capable man in a quiet, stable way, we can materialize true democracy which no one will find fault with," he continued. The president made the remarks after hearing a briefing on administration policies for 1985 of the special city of Pusan from Mayor Choe Chong-ho.

Touching on national security matters, the chief executive said, "Since the term national security was used so frequently (for political reasons) that people usually think of the subject as an excuse for the prolongation of power, and this is quite natural." "But we should not forget that the possibility of the outbreak of war has mounted after North Korea moved troops close to front-line areas and that the risk would run high until the year 1988," he said.

Noting with satisfaction that the election fever was gradually calming down owing to the people's high standard of thinking, the president told officials to step up publicity on the importance of voting so that all eligible voters would go to the polls. Chon particularly instructed officials to ensure orderly atmosphere at joint debates of candidates free of disturbances by campaigners for rival candidates. He then ordered officials to keep strict watch on the procedures of voting and of ballot counting.

Turning to the Pusan city administration, the president said that a three-phase project of constructing a pier exclusively for containers would be kicked off in this port within this year. He called upon the officials to strengthen counter-espionage activities and to establish a citizens' reporting system, since "armed North Korean insurgents may creep into this port city in broad daylight through the waters." He then ordered them to study a plan of developing Pusan to a tourist attraction by building seaside ways linking Pusan with suburban Tongnae and Haeundae.

DJP CANDIDATE ATTACKED WITH AMMONIA DURING RALLY

SK052331 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Ho Chong-il, a candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, was attacked with liquid ammonia during his speech at a stumping rally in this Tongjak constituency in Seoul yesterday. He suffered a bruise above his right eye and abrasions on the face.

After completing his speech, the candidate was admitted to the Seoul National University Hospital for treatment. Two youths who attacked Ho were arrested on the spot. They were identified as Yi Chol-u, 22, of Seoul National University, and So Chong-ho, of Chungang University. Police were searching for a third youth who came out from the crowd during the attack and shouted antigovernment slogans.

The violence occurred 10 minutes after Ho, chief secretary to the DJP president, began to speak before a large crowd at Namsong Primary School in Sadang-dong near the National Cemetery at 2:10 p.m. The two students rushed out of the crowd onto the rostrum and showered ammonia water in Ho's face, shouting an antigovernment slogan. Some youths joined the students in shouting similar slogans. Thirty DJP members brought water and washed Ho's face. A 40-minute confusion followed with the audience shouting for a prompt clarification of the incident. An estimated 250 combat policemen who had waited outside the school gate came and calmed down the disorder. A similar incident took place in Kwangju, Chollanam-do, Monday when a bottle of milk was thrown at a candidate in a speech meeting.

As the Feb 12 National Assembly election was approaching, disorder and violence occurred in many electoral districts. Personal attacks and catcalls were rampant in most of the 92 constituencies. Both ruling and opposition candidates went to extremes in assailing one another while making desperate efforts to win parliamentary seats. Candidates of rival parties systematically mobilized cliques to influence the voters.

In the meantime, hundreds of supporters of Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party running in Chongno-Chunggu district in Seoul, took to streets and marched down Toegyero Street. Traffic confusion continued until riot police dispersed them. Growing tired of hearing candidates' repeated slandering in a speech rally in Kongnung Primary School in Tongdaemun-gu, Seoul, some people shouted, "There you go again. Present your own view rather than repeat blaming other candidates." As in previous speech rallies, the theme of opposition candidates' campaign was harping on past large-scale scandals and "absence of democracy." Candidates of the ruling DJP appealed to the voters in the name of continued stability.

The other student, Yi Chol-u, 22, a senior of Seoul National University, was sent to the Kaya Hospital in Pangbae-dong for injuries he suffered while resisting arrest by police. Investigators said the liquid ammonia thrown in the face of Ho is the kind that can be bought at drugstores. The solution, usually used as a neutralizer for bee or insect bites causes no serious damage to the human body, said police investigators. They said, however, that a symptom of frostbite may appear when skin is exposed to a large amount of ammonia.

First Campaign Arrest

SK061055 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb 6 (YONHAP) -- Seoul police arrested two university students Wednesday for an alleged attack on a ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate Tuesday and put a third student on the wanted list. The police said that Yi Chol-u, 22, of Seoul National University, and So Chong-ho, 23, of Chungang University, were charged with violating the election law and the law governing violence.

It was the first time that anyone was arrested for breaking the election law in the current National Assembly campaign.

The police said that three students, including Yi and So, poured ammonia water on DJP candidate Ho Chong-il's face during a joint speech rally held in Seoul's Tongjak district Tuesday afternoon. Yi and So were captured on the spot by Ho's campaign aides and riot policemen while the third suspect, identified as Kim Am, 22, of Seoul National University, fled the scene, according to the police.

Called 'Terrorist Act'

SK052341 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling party, angered by an attack by youths on its candidate Ho Chong-il at a joint campaign speech rally, demanded yesterday that election-related violence be stopped immediately. Yi Han-tong, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, also urged opposition candidates to cease any remarks defaming the head of state.

Speaking to reporters at his party office last night, Yi said the "terrorist act" which happened at Seoul's Tongjak district invited "public outrage and anger." He described the attack on Ho as an act of "denying the election process." The incident was caused by slanderous remarks by some reckless opposition candidates, Yi said. At the same time, Yi demanded that opposition candidates cease making any statements "totally denying the political system and defaming the head of state." Yi urged that opposition politicians refrain from "mobilizing and instigating students to demonstrate, to damage the campaign atmosphere and to create social unrest."

POLICE DEPLOY SPECIAL TEAMS FOR ELECTION PERIOD

SK060001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] A total of 1,650 armed plainclothesmen and combat police officers were deployed in 100 residential districts and crime-ridden areas in Seoul yesterday for operation 24 hours a day, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters (SMPH) announced. It said that 176 police cars and mobile vans in addition to private buses which do not naturally have any signs of police connection have been assigned to those areas.

Police sources said that the move is designed to prevent possible violent crimes and subversive activities triggered by North Korean agents before and during the upcoming parliamentary elections and the lunar New Year Day which falls on Feb. 20 this year. They said the anticrime police teams comprise nine to 24 policemen each, are armed with pistols and other firearms and their vehicles are equipped with wireless radios. Emergency telephones have been installed in 20 major subway stations to effectively fight crime, the police said.

According to police statistics, 74 percent of violent crimes which took place in Seoul last year were committed during nighttime. More than 60 percent of total crimes were committed by teen-agers.

POLICE DETAIN 100 DEMONSTRATORS AT RALLY

SK052344 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] About 1,500 people, who were intending to attend an unofficial political rally at Seoul's Pagoda Park, staged an anti-government demonstration when police prevented them from visiting the park yesterday afternoon. Police led away about 100 of them in connection with the disturbance.

Those gathered at the area began the demonstration when Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, showed up at the park's entrance at around 4:45 p.m. The rally, called the "National Rally for Promoting Democratic System" was scheduled for 5 p.m. The sponsors included Ham Sok-hon and Rev. Kim Chae-chun. The demonstrators, many of them chanting antigovernment slogans, confronted about 1,000 riot policemen as they began marching toward the Hwasin Department Store. They also distributed leaflets to pedestrians during their march.

In the leaflets, they called for the revision of the labor law, abolition of the basic press law and the election-related laws and reinstatement of political rights for those now banned from political activity under a special law. Police said most of the demonstrators dispersed voluntarily about 40 minutes later, but some of them continued sporadic demonstrations in several areas near the park until 7 p.m.

CHO YUN-HYONG WARNS AGAINST ELECTION FRAUD

SK052355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 85 p 4

[From the "Along the Campaign Trial" column]

[Text] Cho Yun-hyong, the election campaign director of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that if fraud occurs in the forthcoming voting and ballot counting, the DKP will fight for its honor against such irregularity. He then warned the government and its party against committing any mistake which will invite an unfortunate event.

In a news conference at the DKP headquarters, Cho reiterated that he will challenge Yu Chi-song for the Presidency of the party at a party national convention which is to be held after Tuesday's parliamentary election. "I will run for the DKP Presidency to meet the expectations of the people and party members. They demand that the DKP conduct a stronger struggle for democracy," he said.

Cho was banned from politics four years ago and was allowed to resume political activity in November last year. He is a candidate for Seoul's Songbuk constituency in the election.

'TEAM SPIRIT-85' SEEN AS 'DEFENSE READINESS'

SK020045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Team Spirit 85"]

[Text] If the lessons of history are a valid guide, the best way for a nation to keep peace is to prevent itself from appearing vulnerable to its adversaries. This was especially true of the 1950-53 Korean war, which was triggered because North Korea was tempted by the vulnerability of the South. In hindsight it can be said that America's seeming lack of resolve to defend South Korea caused the Pyongyang Communists to invade the South. As a result nearly a score of countries were dragged into a fratricidal war that otherwise could have been avoided.

A combined ROK-U.S. military exercise, Team Spirit 85, was officially kicked off yesterday and will continue through mid-April. Some 200,000 Korean and American troops will take part in the annual exercise involving land, air and sea operations.

No doubt such maneuvers have contributed to discouraging the other side from attempting new aggression, ever since the 1953 cease-fire, North Korea has ceaselessly sought opportunities to reinvade the South. What has undeniably deterred Pyongyang from aggression is not a change of mind by the communists but rather the defense readiness and firm resolve maintained by the South.

As was well proven with the Korean war, the geopolitical importance of the Korean peninsula affects global affairs. An explosion of the tinderbox-like peninsula could spread worldwide. By all indications, North Korea has reinforced its military forces for an offensive and has moved its troops nearer to the truce line. The Soviets are said to have recently stepped up their military support for the Pyongyang regime. Such moves are worth monitoring because of Moscow's rivalry with Beijing to exert influence over Pyongyang. North Korea is likewise trying to make the best of that rivalry in pursuing its own interests. Pyongyang seems worried by the ever-widening gap between South and North Korea in terms of national wealth and potential. It, therefore, may be strategically conceivable, as Japan's quarterly magazine DAIKO recently observed, that Pyongyang might attempt to use its present comparative military advantage to strike before it falls behind the South in military power as well.

Thus a more formidable deterrence is in order on our side and the Team Spirit exercise is a step toward bolstering our defense capability. We have learned through experience that one should always be prepared to deal firmly with the communists. The Reagan administration's strong position is one reason that, at long last, the Soviets are ready to resume arms control talks. Combined military drills are an established military concept in the world today. Talks between the East and West in Europe have never been ruptured because of collective military exercises on either side. Nor have exchange programs between West and East Germany been hindered because of such military maneuvers.

Such being the case, we cannot help but regret that North Korea has boycotted the two scheduled rounds of inter-Korean talks in protest against Team Spirit 85. It is absurd for Pyongyang to make an issue of the annual military drill, considering that Team Spirit was an already programmed event at the time when Pyongyang agreed to hold the South-North talks.

Moreover, Seoul has invited Pyongyang to send a delegation to observe the Team Spirit drills to avoid any possible misunderstanding about its defense-oriented nature. The northern side has turned a deaf ear to the invitation, however, calling the exercise a "provocative act." Such behavior leads us to doubt that Pyongyang is genuinely interested in resuming the inter-Korean dialogue.

The Pyongyang communists certainly had their own reasons for responding to our repeated calls for inter-Korean talks last year. They may think that they have already achieved their aims. If so, they have been misled.

It is not too late for Pyongyang to demonstrate its sincerity, in place of its sinister ulterior motives, and return to the dialogue table. Pyongyang's hitherto behavior only justifies the defensive Team Spirit exercise on our part.

KHMER ROUGE ABANDON KEY BASE NEAR BORDER

BK060159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- The Khmer Rouge guerrillas yesterday abandoned a key base near the Thai border yesterday after several days of fierce fighting which on Monday drove about 10,000 Kampuchean refugees across the border into Thailand, military and relief agency officials said.

Maj Gen San Siphon, commander of the Burapha field force, said the Vietnamese forces, backed by tanks and artillery, overran the Khmer Rouge stronghold at Angko Ban mountain, opposite Ban Tapprik of Aranyaprathet. He said about 18,000 Vietnamese troops were involved in the attack on Angko Ban and were advancing along the border south of Aranyaprathet.

A senior official of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) told THE NATION that the agency was providing food to about 10,000 Khmer refugees who fled the Vietnamese attack on Angko Ban on Monday. The refugees are being sheltered in an area at Ban Khao Saraphi. He said the number of the refugees did not include Khmer civilians from Phnum Chakrai, another Khmer Rouge stronghold, opposite Ban Klong Kai Thuan, which fell to the Vietnamese.

Thai military officials said the Vietnamese appeared to be preparing for a two-pronged attack from the west and south on the Phnum Malai mountain range, the headquarters of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. There was fighting in areas around Angko Ban and Phnum Chakrai yesterday before the Khmer Rouge guerrillas abandoned the areas.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas claimed yesterday they had killed and wounded more than 7,000 Vietnamese troops in fighting throughout Kampuchea last month. They also reported to have put four Soviet-built T-54 tanks out of action during the fighting on Monday.

AP reported that after piercing through the key defences of the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnamese forces appeared to be executing a pincer movement aimed at totally destroying the most important stronghold of the guerrillas in Kampuchea. The pincer, if successful, would pin a large force of veteran guerrillas against the Thai border the destroy a complex of camps and bases held by the Khmer Rouge since 1981.

Thai military sources said advance Vietnamese units were moving toward the Phnum Malai area from the west while other Hanoi troops, backed by artillery and tanks, were fighting their way northward through a string of Khmer Rouge defenses.

"It looks like the Vietnamese have broken through the outer defences. I'm surprised how quickly they folded," said one Western diplomat who watches Indochina. "It's conceivable that the Khmer Rouge will collapse in the area." The diplomat and others describe the area -- loosely known as Phnum Malai -- as the major stronghold of the Khmer Rouge, and the key staging zone for infiltrations into the interior.

Phnum Malai is a jungled, hilly, malarial region of roughly 350 square kilometres that juts into Thailand, south of Aranyaprathet. It includes a range of hills -- including Phnum Malai itself -- running east-west and parallel to the border just south of the Thai town and another string of hills -- like Phnum Chakrai and Khan Din -- straddling the frontier and running north-south. According to the United Nations, there are 37,000 civilians living in eight Khmer Rouge camps in this area.

KHMER ROUGE, SRV TROOPS IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT

BK060956 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Vietnamese troops backed by heavy artillery have advanced closer to the major stronghold of the Khmer Rouge with hand-to-hand combat reported this morning only one kilometre from Phnom Malai.

A military source told the WORLD that the Khmer Rouge resistance forces at division level were engaged in "hand-to-hand combat" with Hanoi's Divisions 7 and 8. The source said that heavy fighting now stretched for 15 kilometres from O Sampor, O Sralau, Thung Sua Tai and Nikom Mak Hoeun, opposite the Thai villages of Ban Saen Suk, Ban Mai Phak Hong, Ban Khlong Nam Sai and Ban Salong Kong. He mentioned Thung Sua Tai, opposite the Thai Salong Kong and Non Sao-e villages, as the fiercest battlefield which is one kilometre from Phnom Malai. He said that the Khmer Rouge had attacked the advancing Vietnamese units with recoilless guns, mortars and rockets while the Vietnamese maintained heavy barrages. Casualties were not known, he said.

The latest report before noon today said that a Vietnamese reconnaissance plane flew over the fighting area. The plane, believed to be an Antonov, kept within Kampuchean air space.

To the south of Phnom Malai, the source said some 3,000 troops of Hanoi's 59th Division were moving northwards in the direction of the Khmer Rouge's key stronghold. But their advance was hampered by the Khmer Rouge perched on hilltops and who struck at the Vietnamese from the rear, Col Chettha Tanacharo, deputy commander of the Burapha field forces said this morning. He said that Khmer Rouge strikes this morning had stopped the Vietnamese three kilometres from Khao Din after Hanoi's forces had sliced through a series of Khmer Rouge's jungle outposts and forward defence lines. "The Khmer Rouge have changed their war tactics, withdrawing their armed forces from their outposts and setting up defence lines on hilltops.... The Vietnamese can't move any further because the Khmer Rouge positions give them the advantage over the Vietnamese," he added.

Meanwhile, another military source said that as fighting escalated this morning, several shells landed inside the Thai border area, forcing some 3,000 villagers at several villages along the border to take cover in bunkers and foxholes and closing at least four village schools. The source said that Vietnam also fired cannons with propaganda leaflets into the Thai villages accusing the Thai Government of assisting the resistance forces and calling on this alleged aid to cease. The source added that since the Vietnamese offensive against the Khmer Rouge had begun, over 20,000 civilians had fled into Thailand.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY DECRIES THAI 'HOSTILE ACTS'

BK030658 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Thailand Is Cheap Lackey of Beijing"]

[Text] At the beginning of January 1985, while the Thai authorities were increasing their aid and support for the activities of the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries against the rebirth of the PRK and while the campaign of echoing Beijing's unreasonable slanders against the SRV was in full swing, the Thai forces illegally positioned in Lao territory were ordered to invade various areas in the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

They also fired 155-mm and 105-mm artillery shells into these areas, causing great losses in terms of life and property among the civilians there. This is a new, extremely barbarous, and cruel act of the Thai ultrarightist authorities which seriously violates the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR and clearly indicates that the reactionary ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles have not abandoned their dark schemes in invading and occupying Lao territory.

Although Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila loudly announced the withdrawal of Thai troops from these three Lao villages at the recent UN General Assembly session, the situation in these three villages has not changed. Withdrawal of troops are just deceitful words that the Thai authorities always use to fool international opinion and cover up the true aggressive nature of the Thai ultrarightists. The Thai authorities still maintain their troops on various hills, 300-500 meters inside Lao territory. These troops have committed most dangerous acts of sabotage against the Lao people, such as robbing and forcing them at gunpoint to move into Thai territory. At the same time, they have helped the Cambodian reactionaries, who are being crushed along the border, by allowing them to flee into Thai territory. Moreover, they have clamorously slandered the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia with committing aggression against Thailand.

These arrogant and truculent acts by the Thai authorities are inseparable from their perfidious schemes in collusion with Beijing to exert further pressure on Laos and other Indochinese countries. These activities clearly expose the Thai ultrarightists' implementation of the agreement reached during the frequent exchange of visits between Beijing and Bangkok by Chinese and Thai delegations. At that time, Beijing forced Bangkok to accept new plans for opposing the three Indochinese countries. This is why a few days after this exchange of visits, the Thai authorities ordered their troops in Lao territory to launch an offensive into various areas of the three Lao villages and have kept launching activities against the PRK and the SRV in an attempt to weaken the revolutionary forces in the three Indochinese countries. All these activities run totally counter to the aspirations and interests of the Thai people, who desire to live in peace and friendship with the people of Laos and other neighboring countries. These activities constitute heedless violation of the principles of Lao-Thai friendship and the firm pledge made by the two countries to turn the Lao-Thai border into a zone of peace and friendship. Not only have these hostile acts of the Thai authorities hampered the prestige of Thailand in its role as a member of the UN Security Council, but they also seriously affected peace and stability in Southeast Asia, worsened tension in the region, and obstructed the growing trend of negotiations between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

In the current circumstances as well as in the future, should the Thai authorities senselessly carry on this policy of tailing after Beijing, they will inevitably bring most serious consequences to their country. The Cambodian people pledge to further strengthen their militant solidarity with the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples in defending the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of their respective countries, and fully support all the legal measures taken by the LPDR Government for the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. We vehemently condemn the recent aggressive activities committed against the LPDR by the Thai ultrarightists. We categorically demand that they immediately end all their aggressive acts against Laos' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and that all the Thai troops illegally stationed on Lao soil be withdrawn. The Thai authorities must return the inhabitants taken from the three Lao hamlets and must compensate for all the losses they caused the inhabitants there. The Thai authorities must be responsible for all the consequences caused by their warlike activities.

CHEA SIM'S CLOSING SPEECH AT 4TH KUFNCD PLENUM

BK021002 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Closing speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, at 31 January Phnom Penh ceremony closing the Fourth KUFNCD National Council Plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Our Fourth KUFNCD National Council Plenum has been held at a time when our Armed Forces and people are struggling enthusiastically along the Thai border to defend our national independence and territorial integrity, striving arduously to carry out other revolutionary tasks, and scoring great victories, thus ensuring the defense of our revolutionary achievements. These victories are attributable to the valiant struggle waged by the front committees at all levels. The front is a broad and indispensable national organization for all revolutionary movements. Thanks to our front organizations' mass persuasion work to mobilize the forces of people from all walks of life to join the revolutionary ranks during the past 6 years, our revolutionary struggle for national defense and construction has advanced steadily in many fields. With these victories, we are proud to assert that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible. [Applause]

At the same time, we have successfully smashed the perfidious maneuvers carried out by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in an attempt to return the genocidal clique to rule over the Cambodian people. Our Cambodian Armed Forces have clearly displayed their efficiency and capability to defend and build their country and have won control over all battlefields. Our Armed Forces have driven the murderous Pol Pot clique and its colleagues out of a number of hideouts along the Cambodian-Thai border. These enemy elements are cheap lackeys of the Chinese expansionists colluding with the U.S. imperialists. They have been living as outcasts outside the Cambodian society. This is why our people have succeeded in implementing the party's clemency policy and persuaded a number of misled persons who followed the enemy to return to the fold.

In foreign affairs, the PRK has consolidated its friendly relations with many countries and achieved new success in the development of international relations. This is why the prestige of our country has soared high in the international arena. Broad international opinion has recognized and supports the PRK. Many people in the world have demanded the expulsion of the Pol Pot clique and the tripartite government of phantom Democratic Kampuchea from the Cambodian seat of the United Nations and the return of this seat to the PRK which is the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people.

Our PRK has adhered firmly to its correct good will to seek solutions to political problems through negotiations aimed at restoring peace and security along the Cambodian-Thai border and in the region. For example, the communique of the 10th conference of Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao foreign ministers held in Ho Chi Minh City on 17 and 18 January 1984 has emphasized our real intention more clearly. Dear comrades and friends, we hold that the so-called CGDK is just a smokescreen of the criminal Pol Pot clique in hiding on Thai soil. We hail the increasing trend demanding the eradication of Pol Pot and his accomplices in order to safeguard the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

We hail many countries [passage indistinct] and mutual respect for each country as essential factors for developing mutual friendship and cooperation and for settling regional conflicts without outside interference. We support the proposals to turn Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone and to realize the idea of creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality while awaiting the settlement of the Cambodian question. We agree with the conference's analysis of tension in Indochina caused by the Chinese and Thai expansionists.

This situation has prompted the Indochinese countries to reiterate their goodwill and readiness to have relations of good neighborliness with Thailand aimed at turning the Cambodian-Thai and Lao-Thai borders into borders of peace and friendship and at solving all their respective problems of relations with Thailand through negotiations. The three Indochinese countries have relentlessly striven for the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The KUFNCD National Council warmly welcomes and fully supports all the significant peace initiatives of the socialist community, particularly the Soviet stand concerning the USSR-U.S. talks to put an end to the nuclear arms race, reduce international tension, and consolidate peace and security among nations. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in 1984 the enemies were more active than in previous years, both along the Cambodian-Thai border and in other regions. Their activities were more cruel and adventurous than ever before as they attempt to sabotage our revolution and advance toward sabotaging the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. However, these cruel schemes of the enemies were defeated by our Armed Forces and people under the correct leadership of our party. Therefore, we regard 1984 as the year that the enemies suffered its most serious defeats and the year that our revolution scored its greatest victories. [applause]

We should be proud of these victories because they are the outcome of our patriotic labor. Our struggle is the struggle for the interests of our nation, working people, and a society with neither oppressors nor oppressed. We warmly hail and welcome the great achievements of the Cambodian Armed Forces and Vietnamese Volunteer Army in the defense of our beautiful Angkor land. We are profoundly moved by the fact that our three mass organizations -- trade union, youth, and women -- which have grasped their roles and strived hard to [passage indistinct] .

We wholeheartedly hail and welcome the active contributions to the national defense and construction by intellectuals, monks, senior citizens, and ethnic minorities who have united around the party and the front and made every effort to carry out revolutionary tasks according to their respective roles. We warmly hail the fraternal peasants and workers throughout the country who have made lofty sacrifice, striven hard to surmount natural disasters in the production drive, and actively taken part in the national defense work. We are very happy about all kinds of aid given us by the friendly socialist countries. We thank all progressive mass organizations throughout the world that have sent delegations to visit the PRK, publicized the real developments in Cambodian society, and given us both moral and material assistance. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, although it is true that we have scored great victories in building and defending our fatherland and that the enemies will not be able to reverse the situation of our Cambodian revolution, the enemies still nurture perfidious maneuvers against us. In the face of this, members of the front at all levels and all state institutions should try to fully grasp the role and tasks of the front, which is a significant organization of the party. The front is the forefront of the party in mobilizing all forces of the people to take part in the revolutionary work. The forces of the masses are the indispensable and most effective crack forces. Without the support of the masses, no revolutionary movement will be successful. In order to make the masses aware of their duty to take part in revolutionary tasks, it is imperative to launch movements to explain the revolutionary meaning to them.

Past experiences show that tens of thousands of people have joined the national defense activities, the peasantry throughout the country has overcome all difficulties stemming from floods and droughts and worked hard to produce crops and ensure the welfare of their own families. The Armed Forces have struggled resolutely at the front, the militia units have been successful in ensuring security for their villages and communes, and the campaign to persuade misled people to return to their families and the national society has been successful.

More misled people have rallied; the intellectuals, Buddhist monks, ethnic groups, and Cambodian residents abroad have all contributed to the revolutionary needs; and the socialist countries and a number of progressive organizations in the world have recognized and support our PRK. [applause] All these successes can be attributed to the contribution of front committees at all levels throughout the country. Thanks to all these experiences, in the coming years all comrades should uphold the banner of struggle even more vigorously in order to fulfill the 1985 tasks set by the front.

It is undeniable that we have achieved considerable success, but the enemy still has many perfidious maneuvers in store for us. For this reason, we must continue to uphold our sense of revolutionary vigilance. Also, I would like to appeal to the front committees at all levels to further strengthen and develop the spirit of national unity and solidarity and to link it closely to the spirit of international solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam by maintaining close cooperation with the Vietnamese experts and volunteer troops everywhere in order to vigorously and effectively launch the campaign to persuade our brothers in the enemy ranks to return to the national society and their families, to consolidate and expand the front networks in the localities so that they can discharge the tasks of the front, to continue promoting the revolutionary movement to win mass participation in the national defense labor, and to encourage the masses to actively fight to carry out the state's 1985 economic plan. [applause]

COMMENTARY ON PRC SUPPORT FOR POL POT 'CLIQUE'

BK010601 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Beijing's Cheap Words"]

[Text] Public opinion has noted that the Beijing Chinese reactionaries talk quite openly about their support for the Pol Pot remnants, their cheap and most subservient lackeys, while the United States and other Western countries have made clear their hatred for the criminal Pol Pot clique of savage and barbarous murderers. Although this clique committed a genocide unprecedented in the history of mankind against its own race, the Beijing reactionaries have turned a blind eye to the atrocities. They shamelessly make every effort to support the stinking Pol Pot corpse which is detested by public opinion.

This clearly shows that the Beijing Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, who are loyal to Maoism, are confident in the traitorous Pol Pot clique -- their cheap and subservient lackeys. It should be noted that the leaders of the Beijing Chinese, who are the masters of the Pol Pot gang, were very upset and mortified when our Army and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer troops, recently destroyed the nests of Pol Pot remnant bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border. The Beijing Chinese leaders ordered the ringleaders of the so-called CGDK to beg for assistance from various countries. They made charges, instigated other countries to oppose the PRK, and even boasted about the so-called victories of their lackeys in order to mislead everybody about their defeats. Their poisonous activities and maneuvers, however, deceive no one.

During a stopover in Bangkok on 23 January on his way to Singapore, Chinese Foreign Ministers Wu Xueqian met and held discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Wu Xueqian declared that his country would continue to support the Pol Pot remnants. Public opinion has noted that there is nothing new in his statement, which once again shows the evil nature of China's big nation expansionist policy and the Thai rightists' determination to follow the Chinese lead by pursuing a hostile policy against the Cambodian people's rebirth.

The Thai policy is against the Thai people's interests. This is the irreparably evil nature of the Chinese. Wu Xueqian's statement is made up of cliches which reveal the habit of the Beijing reactionary rulers to encourage the Pol Pot remnant bandits, who have been punished by our heroic Army and people. Furthermore, this statement is also encouragement to the Thai rightists who have supported and provided sanctuaries to the Pol Pot remnant bandits. In the past over 6 years, although the Beijing Chinese expansionist-hegemonists have made every effort to rescue and support the so-called Democratic Kampuchea in its activities against the Cambodian people's rebirth, it can never succeed.

The three groups of the so-called CGDK have more serious internal conflicts with every passing day. There was fighting among the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk factions. Moreover, they quarreled for power and fame. Recently, Son Sann's supporters demonstrated against Sihanouk in Minneapolis in the United States. Sihanouk was very angry and threatened to resign from his position as puppet president of the so-called CGDK. Concurrently, many of their brigades were destroyed one after another by us. Many of their soldiers fled and deserted every day. The so-called victories boasted by the Beijing Chinese and the Thai reactionaries are not true. Although Beijing and Bangkok have made every effort to assist and support the agonizing Pol Pot remnant bandits, they cannot rescue this gang. Their loose alliance has no future. Public opinion has assessed that they will definitely collapse.

The perfidious and hostile activities of Beijing and Bangkok in their collusion against the Cambodian people's rebirth have been bitterly exposed by public opinion whereas the PRK has steadily developed and strengthened. Furthermore, it enjoys the support of peace-loving and progressive peoples throughout the world.

The Cambodian people regard the collusion between Beijing and Bangkok as a cheap and disgusting threat. The Pol Pot remnants can never escape from collapsing and they must be definitely destroyed.

REPORTAGE ON INDOCHINESE CP ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

Meeting Held

BK031315 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] A solemn meeting was held at the Bassac riverfront theater hall at 0800 this morning, 3 February, to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party -- 3 February 1930-3 February 1985. Present in the presidium on this grand occasion were Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia; and Comrade Thongpen Souklaseng, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

The comrade ministers, deputy ministers, assistant ministers, directors general, deputy directors general, cadres, party members, personnel, and workers from various ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, the Armed Forces, the people's police, peasants, Buddhist monks, ethnic groups, intellectuals, and our people in Phnom Penh also attended in great numbers. The comrade ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and representatives of embassies of various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia, Vietnamese experts, representatives of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, and representatives of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, and representatives of various international organizations in Cambodia also took part in this meeting.

Following the opening speech by Comrade Chea Sim, Comrade Say Phuthang stressed that on 3 February 1930 President Ho Chi Minh, the most outstanding revolutionary fighter of the nations in Indochina, created the Indochinese Communist Party which brought to the peoples of the three countries the light of Marxism-Leninism and the light of the Russian October Revolution. He also underlined the historic events taking place in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos from the birth of the Indochinese Communist Party to 1975 when the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples and Armies achieved the resounding victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The comrade vice chairman of the Council of State also vigorously condemned and bitterly exposed the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique for usurping the power and betraying Marxism-Leninism, the political program of the Indochinese Communist Party, the people, the fatherland, and the sincere and dedicated friends, namely Vietnam, by transforming Cambodia into a springboard for aggression against Vietnam. He also appealed to the whole party, Army, and people to unite as one body and remain active in fulfilling the task of defending the national independence and building the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism.

The meeting then attentively listened to the speeches by Comrade Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador, and Comrade Thongpen Soukleseng, Lao ambassador to Cambodia, who emphasized the traditional bonds of solidarity of the three peoples, Armies, and parties in the cause against the common enemy. The two ambassadors also expressed vigorous support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and affirmed that the Cambodian situation can never be reversed. In conclusion a representative of the Young Pioneers made a speech in which he expressed profound thanks to President Ho Chi Minh, the party, and the state for taking good care of the children.

Chea Soth Statement

BK030936 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Statement to station correspondent by Chea Soth, member of the KRPR Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, on the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party -- recorded]

[Text] Today is the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party. On this occasion, the correspondent of the Voice of the Kampuchean People has requested me to speak concisely about the history of our joint struggle against the French aggressor-colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Beijing expansionists who are currently the common enemies of the Indochinese countries.

If we take a look at the maps of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, we will see that these three countries are on the Indochinese peninsula. They have frequently fallen victims to aggression by French-U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists. This is why the parties, Armies, and peoples of the three Indochinese countries have united firmly and have assisted each other morally and materially and have even sacrificed their lives for the cause of their joint struggle against these aggressors.

With the correct party leadership, the Indochinese peoples have defeated all acts of aggression committed by the imperialists and Beijing expansionists. As a matter of fact, the French imperialists were defeated at Dien Bien Phu in northern Vietnam and pulled out of Indochina in 1954. As for the U.S. imperialists, they were defeated and hurriedly returned home in 1975. All of this clearly attests to the strength of the solidarity of our three Indochinese countries' parties, peoples, and Armies and constitutes a great victory renowned throughout the world.

The solidarity of the three countries, forged during all stages of their joint struggle, can be described as follows: During the struggle against the French colonialists, all cadres and party members lived together in the same trench, shared life and death and weal and woe, and fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies. They had never parted nor retreated in dealing with the enemies. They are doing the same thing in the current struggle against the Beijing expansionists.

Nurturing great rancor against these three enemies, the cadres, party members, and combatants of the three countries -- Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos -- always clasp their hands tightly and point directly at the common enemies who have caused troubles for our nations and peoples. At present, the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists and their lackeys are our immediate enemies, who have been trying to undermine our three countries.

In conclusion, I reaffirm the gratitude of our cadres, party members, combatants, and people toward the Indochinese Communist Party. We are firmly convinced that without the Indochinese Communist Party's help in liberating our country and families, they and their families would have been in difficulty. Therefore, they realize that with the party and its leadership by their side, they will always be victorious and happy.

Bou Thang Speech

BK031325 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Party members and cadres of the KPRAF turned out en masse at a solemn meeting held at the Defense Ministry at 1500 on 2 February to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party -- 3 February 1930-3 February 1985. Military attaches of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet Embassies accredited to Cambodia and several representatives of the Vietnamese volunteer troops also attended the meeting.

Addressing this solemn ceremony, Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, talked about the history of close cooperation displayed in the common struggle of the peoples and Armies of the three Indochinese countries under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh to drive away the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Beijing expansionists in defense of the independence, freedom, and sovereignty of each country. He also expressed deep thanks to President Ho Chi Minh and the fraternal Vietnamese party, Army, and people for giving considerable and precious support to the Cambodian revolution. He stressed that the forces of the Indochinese revolution are now more developed and powerful than at any other time and that no enemy can oppose these forces. The situation of the Cambodian revolution can never be reversed, he said.

The comrade minister also urged the whole KPRAF to heighten their sense of revolutionary vigilance, to clearly distinguish friend from foe, to successfully implement the 6-point party and state policy regarding the misled people, and to proselytize the masses and protect the people in the campaign to participate in the national defense work.

At the same time, it is imperative to enhance the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and solidarity with the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the main pillar and to heighten confidence in party leadership and promote the conscience of self-reliance in order to advance toward assuming the tasks presently shouldered by the Vietnamese volunteer forces.

On behalf of the meeting, Comrade Sbaong Samkan, deputy chief of the Defense Ministry's Organization Department, took the floor to affirm that under the banner of Marxism-Leninism the forces of unity of the three parties, Armies, and peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos guarantee the victory of the three Indochinese countries' revolution. He also expressed indignation at the Beijing expansionists for trying to split the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos bonds of solidarity and distorting the true history of the party. He pledged to turn the spirit of the meeting into concrete revolutionary activities in the task of defending and building the socialism-bound fatherland.

Anniversary Hailed

BK030719 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 2 Feb 85

["Party" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 2 -- Across Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos people are celebrating the 55th anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party, [ICP] the original Marxist-Leninist party for the whole of the peninsula founded and led by Nguyen Ai Quoc, later Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese communist, the great teacher and eminent leader of the Indochinese revolution, and an outstanding militant of the international communist movement.

People who are struggling for national independence and freedom are also inspired with confidence in the maturity of the I.C.P., a party which became the driving force behind the tireless struggle against imperialism, and which made great, sacred contributions to the international communist movement.

The I.C.P., under the clear-sighted leadership of Nguyen Ai Quoc, won for the three Indochinese peoples their right to be absolute master of their destinies, i.e. national independence and freedom.

During its second congress from February 11-19, 1951 the I.C.P. decided to create three separate parties to lead the struggle in each country -- the Party of Labour of Vietnam (later renamed the Communist Party of Vietnam), the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (now the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea) and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. That great event marked a leaping bound of the revolution in each country and strongly promoted the common struggle against the French colonialists.

The three parties, since they have the same source, have maintained close cooperation. In the struggle against the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists and the U.S. imperialists, they operated side by side in the spirit of militant solidarity, mutual assistance, equality and mutual trust. The three revolutionary forces of Indochina shared everything, even a grain of salt or a bowl of rice. The three revolutionary armed forces, fighting shoulder to shoulder, cooperated in every combat and on every battlefield.

Recalling to mind the history of struggle in the past 55 years the Kampuchean people are all the prouder with the correct, creative political line of the P.R.P.K.

The brilliant success they have recorded over the past six years since the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique spells out the justness of the line pursued by the P.R.P.K., the Kampuchean continuator of the great cause of the I.C.P. as expounded in its political thesis.

By this success, we have inflicted the biggest defeat on the reactionary ruling circles in China who are trying tooth and nail to weaken and break the militant solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, solidarity which is consolidated and strengthened every day to contain China's expansion to Southeast Asia. Knowing well the great value of their solidarity, the Kampuchean people and the other two Indochinese peoples are constantly strengthening it to cope still more effectively with their common enemies -- the Chinese expansionists and their allies -- dealing them heavier blows while consolidating the position and strength of the revolution in each country.

Grateful to the I.C.P. and its founder, the late President Ho Chi Minh, we are determined to protect the gains of our revolution and preserve the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples, jealously as we would our own eyes. The Kampuchean revolution has a long way to go yet and the entire Kampuchean people have to work with all their hearts and minds to fulfill their new tasks, the foremost one being to increase the strength of the revolutionary forces and to thwart all enemy's schemes. The stronger our party becomes, the quicker our revolution will advance, and the more grateful we will be to the late Ho Chi Minh.

VODK REPORTS JANUARY BATTLE RESULT FIGURES

BK050619 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Here is a roundup of results of battles against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on battlefields throughout the country in January:

Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: We killed 525 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 536 others for a total of 1,061 casualties.

Leach battlefield: 594 killed, 447 wounded -- 1,041 casualties.

Samlot battlefield: 464 killed, 428 wounded -- 892 casualties.

Pailin battlefield: 302 killed, 486 wounded -- 788 casualties.

Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield: 667 killed, 704 wounded -- 1,371 casualties.

Sisophon-north of Route 5 battlefield: 167 killed, 244 wounded -- 411 casualties.

Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 220 killed, 218 wounded -- 438 casualties.

Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefield: 96 killed, 104 wounded -- 200 casualties.

Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 249 killed, 272 wounded -- 521 casualties.

Moung-Pursat battlefield: 160 killed, 162 wounded -- 322 casualties.

Western region battlefield: 77 killed, 60 wounded -- 137 casualties.

Southwestern region battlefield: 99 killed, 104 wounded -- 203 casualties.

Northeastern-Eastern battlefield: 68 killed, 16 wounded -- 84 casualties.

Phnom Penh battlefield: one killed, and two wounded -- three casualties.

In summary, in January, on the battlefields throughout the country, the comrades-in-arms of our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea killed 3,689 Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 3,783 others for a total of 7,472 casualties. Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people of Democratic Kampuchea!

GOVERNMENT GIVES INSTRUCTION ON 1984 ACHIEVEMENTS

BK030448 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Instruction No 01/CM issued by LPDR Council of Ministers on commendation of 1984 achievements -- date not given]

[Text] To all ministries, state committees, mass organizations at the central level, and all provinces and municipalities throughout the country.

In striving to implement the fifth resolution of the Third Session of the LPRP Central Committee concerning the agricultural production target of 1.4 million metric tons, many units and localities have scored outstanding achievements in their enthusiastic emulation movements. The party and state highly appreciate these achievements and will honorably praise and commend the fulfillment of this 1.4 million metric ton target.

To correctly and appropriately praise and commend this, the Council of Ministers has issued an instruction to all ministries, state committees, various mass organizations at the central level, and all provinces and municipalities throughout the country to launch a campaign in accordance with the following form and contents:

1. The form of commendation:

To make the form of commendation effective, useful, broadly impassioned, and appropriate with actual achievements, attention must be paid simultaneously to two aspects: material and spiritual. There should be victory medals, commendation certificates, commendation flags, greetings letters or messages, and material products. This is based on the actual capabilities of each unit or locality.

2. The level of commendation:

As for collective units, the commendation may be organized at many levels with the district and provincial levels being the main ones. Exceptionally outstanding achievements will be proposed to the government for commendation.

A. At the district level:

A cooperative unit that fulfilled the target of 2.5 metric tons per hectare, fully handed over to the state the income earned from its production as instructed by the district administration, and paid tax and sold rice to the state will receive a commendation flag from the district. A cooperative unit that overfulfilled the target of 2.5 metric tons or produced 3 metric tons per hectare and handed over to the state more income than expected by the district will receive both a commendation flag and a commendation certificate from the district. A cooperative that overfulfilled the target of 4.5 metric tons per hectare and handed over to the state more income than expected by the district will receive a government commendation certificate in addition to the district commendation flag. Those scoring exceptionally outstanding achievements will receive the Labor Medal, Third Class.

B. At the provincial level:

A district that fulfilled the target of 2.5 metric tons per hectare and handed over to the state rice paid as agricultural tax as expected by the province will receive the province's commendation flag.

A district that overfulfilled the target of 2.5-3 metric tons per hectare and handed over to the state more agricultural tax together with more rice sold to the state than expected will receive the province's commendation flag in addition to its commendation certificate. A district that overfulfilled the target of 3.5 metric tons per hectare or more and sold and paid as tax to the state more than the expected quantity will receive a government commendation certificate in addition to the province's commendation flag. An exceptionally outstanding district will receive the Labor Medal, Third Class.

C. At the governmental, central level:

A province that fulfilled the target of 2.5 metric tons per hectare and fully fulfilled its obligations toward the central level will receive a government commendation flag. A province that overfulfilled the target of 2.5-3 metric tons per hectare and overfulfilled its obligations toward the central level will receive a government commendation certificate in addition to the government commendation flag. An exceptionally outstanding province that overfulfilled the target of 3.5 metric tons or more and fully and timely fulfilled its obligation toward the central level will receive the Labor Medal, Third Class, in addition to the government commendation flag.

Regarding individuals or families:

An individual or family that fulfilled the target of 2.5 metric tons per hectare, paid agricultural tax, sold surplus rice to the state as expected and has committed no mistakes in other spheres will receive the district's commendation certificate. An individual or family that fulfilled the target of 2.5-3 metric tons per hectare, paid more agricultural tax and sold more surplus rice to the state than expected, and has committed no mistakes in other spheres will receive the province's commendation certificate. An individual or family that fulfilled the target of 3.5-4 metric tons per hectare, paid more agricultural tax and sold more surplus rice to the state than expected, and has committed no mistakes in other spheres will receive the government's commendation certificate. An individual or family that overfulfilled the target of 4-5 metric tons per hectare, paid more agricultural tax and sold more surplus rice to the state than expected, and has committed no mistakes in other spheres will receive the Labor Medal. An individual or family that overfulfilled the target of 5 metric tons per hectare, paid more agricultural tax and sold more surplus rice to the state than expected, has committed no mistakes in other spheres, and has won the respect and love of cooperative members and the organization will receive the Labor Medal, Third Class.

3. Some matters worth attention:

Commendation for a cooperative unit, district, or province assigned by the higher echelons to fulfill more or less than the target of 2.5 metric tons per hectare should be based on what is expected of it by the higher echelons. Those entitled to selection for commendation must fulfill or overfulfill the target set for other spheres of production in addition to the rice production target. Other settlements, companies, factories, plants, commercial shops, and other institutions operating within the state economy must overfulfill their plans and must correctly and fully hand over their income to the state. They must also carry out the role: The state economy must guide the collective economy of the masses. They will then be appropriately commended at various levels in the same manner as in the agricultural sector.

Commendation for various administrative organizations and national defense and public security forces must be based on the annual plan mapped out by a ministry, province, and district and must be based on the previous standard.

However, it should be based mainly on the ministerial, departmental, provincial, and district level. An exceptionally outstanding unit will be proposed to the government for commendation.

Since the agricultural cooperative plays the concrete role in carrying out our socialist economic line, all localities should regard this collective production unit as the basis for commendation. This is to mobilize, encourage, and promote emulation campaigns for the economic transformation and construction of our party and state in the new period.

An all-round outstanding unit or locality should be selected and named Leading Work Unit or Socialist Work Unit in accordance with resolution No 239 dated 1 August 1980 issued by the Council of Ministers. Exceptional and all-round outstanding individuals should be selected and named by each district, province, ministry, or ministerial-level committee as Emulation Fighters. These fighters should be given certificates clearly showing their title.

The size and content of the commendation flags of each level will be designed and produced as samples for each province.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO CHAIRS CENSUS COMMITTEE MEETING

BK021515 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 2 (OANA-KPL) -- The Third Plenary Session of Population Census Guiding Committee was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee. The session evaluated activities in the preparation for the population census so far achieved. Further measures including strategy for the door-to-door population census agents were adopted. They are to start working from March 1 this year.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXTENDS BEST WISHES TO CPV

BK041542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 3 Feb 85

[3 February greetings message from LPRP Central Committee to CPV Central Committee on occasion of 55th founding anniversary of CPV]

[Text] Beloved Comrades: On the occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the CPV, on behalf of all party members and the Lao working class and people of all tribes, the LPRP Central Committee is very pleased to extend our comradely and fraternal salutations as well as our warm congratulations and best wishes to the CPV Central Committee and, through you, Comrades, to the party members, the Vietnamese working class, and the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people.

Over the past 55 years, the majestic CPV -- the noble continuator of the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party which was founded, represented, led, trained, and nurtured by the great President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding combatant of the international communist and workers movement -- has, further enhancing the tradition of heroic, gallant, and resolute struggle of the Vietnamese nation, closely coordinating the genuine patriotism with the glorious proletarian internationalism, and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the reality in Vietnam, led the Vietnamese people to heroically carry out the most arduous and prolonged revolutionary struggle for national independence and freedom, thereby scoring a great victory of historic and international significance. The victory of the August 1945 revolution led to the founding of the SRV which is the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. The victory in the resistance against the French colonialists raised the curtain for the total bankruptcy of colonialism throughout the world.

Subsequently, the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the party defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, completely liberated their country, and advanced toward socialism. At present, the heroic Vietnamese People's Army has also smashed the multifaceted war of aggression waged by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, securely defending the country and scoring great achievements in socialist construction.

These achievements and brilliant victories of the Vietnamese people have consolidated the all-round strength of Vietnam, have helped consolidate the strength of the three Indochinese countries and have significantly contributed to consolidating and strengthening the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries and the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the pillar. At the same time, they have also positively contributed to the common struggle of all countries for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

True to the lofty proletarian internationalism, the CPV and the heroic Vietnamese people have resolutely and consistently rendered great, all-round, and effective support and assistance to the revolutionary causes of the Lao and Cambodian peoples, especially by giving assistance to the Cambodian people to raise up to topple the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary -- henchmen of the Beijing reactionary clique -- thereby enabling the Cambodian nation to regain strength for sound revival and development and allowing the traditional solidarity between the three nations of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to be unprecedentedly strengthened in new quality.

We are very happy and proud to see that over the past several decades of the struggle against colonialism, aggressive imperialism, and big-nation expansionism and hegemonism, our two parties, which originated from the same party -- the Indochinese Communist Party, have always stood shoulder to shoulder and shared the same fate and have enhanced incessantly together the special solidarity and made it to become the standard decisive factor for all victories of the revolutions in our two countries.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the LPRP and the Lao people, we would like to express our profound thanks and overwhelming gratitude to the fraternal CPV and Vietnamese people for consistently rendering effective assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary cause. The LPRP is resolved to further enhance the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party and to pay close attention to educating party members and cadres and the people of all tribes to preserve, nurture, and strengthen the bonds of great special solidarity between the two parties and peoples so as to allow them to grow forever so that no reactionary forces will be able to destroy them.

We are firmly convinced that under the correct, talented, and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV led by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, with the strength of their just cause, and with the great support and effective assistance from the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and friendly countries throughout the world, the fraternal Vietnamese people will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, to smash all tricks of the enemies, and to win yet new greater victories.

We wish for the fraternal Vietnamese people glorious successes in defending and building their country with new firm development, thereby contributing to the revolutionary cause and peace in Asia and all over the world. May the special solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation between the LPRP and the CPV develop incessantly and last forever.

[Dated] Vientiane, 3 February 1985

[Signed] The LPRP Central Committee

THAI 'SCHEMES' ON BORDER VILLAGE PROJECT DECRIED

BK021319 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 31 Jan 85

["Talk": "The Concentration Camp in the Form of a Development Village at the Thai-Lao Border"]

[Text] Respected listeners: Before the Thai invasion and occupation of the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province as well as after the painful defeat which compelled Thai troops to withdraw forces from the three villages, there has been no change in the Thai evil schemes and intentions in accordance with pan-Thaism of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles against the LPDR. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have made believe that they are good people. They have resorted to using sweet and cordial words in order to deceive the world people into thinking that they are peace-loving people who want to coexist peacefully with neighboring countries. In particular, they have made use of the traditional love and fraternity between the Thai and Lao peoples to launch slanderous campaigns aimed at covering up their acts which endanger the good friendship and neighborly relations between Thailand and Laos and which directly affect the Thai people.

While ignoring the just and urgent demand for the return to their native villages of Lao people who were forcibly herded to Thailand, in particular to the detention camps in Thong Khi Ma and Huai Yang areas, and paying no heed to the sincere and reasonable proposal of the Lao side for the resumption of talks to resolve the problem of the three Lao villages through a peaceful means, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have striven to carry out the so-called rural development project or the village development project along the Thai-Lao border.

Why have they suddenly adopted the project which as of 1984 had been provided with assistance worth over \$20 million? Why has the project been implemented particularly in these border areas despite the fact that the needy and backward rural areas of Thailand have covered not only those of 1,600 km along the Thai-Lao border? Noteworthy is that this project is centered on the development of Ban Bo Bia in addition to the Thong Khi Ma center -- the place for the detention of the Lao people illegally herded by them from Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages.

Respected listeners, under the beautiful name of the fake rural development or village development project in the areas bordering Laos, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries plan to build schools, hospitals, and roads; reclaim wasteland for rice farming; set up radio stations; and so forth. But, the most important point is that they will give the people military and ideological training to oppose communism. Our Lao people of the three villages in Paklai District, like the Thai people themselves, have been clearly aware of this superficially beautiful project.

For example, the road that they have built to link Hong Khap in the Thai-Lao border and Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages is very smooth and beautiful compared with the road linking Hong Khap and Ban Bo Bia which is as bad as cart tracks. This has been related by the Ban Bo Bia residents themselves. Therefore, it can be said that the true purpose of the implementation of the rural development or the village development project which has been going on along the Thai-Lao border is to transform and help the Lao people who were herded to Thailand permanently resettle down there so that they can be used as a tool to permanently sabotage and destroy the revolution of our country. Therefore, it is required that our Lao people throughout the country, in particular the people of various tribes along the Lao-Thai border, always maintain high vigilance to be prepared to timely smash the dark schemes and criminal acts of the enemies.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SUMMONED TO FOREIGN MINISTRY

BK060930 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Thai Government this morning summoned Russian Ambassador Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin to the Foreign Ministry to express concern over the situation in the region. The move is part of a co-ordinated political offensive by all six members of ASEAN, all of which also summoned their respective Soviet ambassadors to hear similar expressions of concern.

Kasatkin was met by Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin when he arrived at the Foreign Ministry at 11 a.m. today. The two men were in Mr Asa's room for about an hour. The ambassadors of the other five ASEAN nations were also present at the meeting between Mr Asa and Ambassador Kasatkin. Identical meetings was also scheduled to take place at all ASEAN capitals today, he said.

In the "discussion" Mr Asa told the Soviet envoy that the stability of this region is in a dangerous position because of "the Kampuchean problem which had been brought about by the aggression and occupation of that country by Vietnam which has dragged on for six years." It was then pointed out to Ambassador Kasatkin that Vietnam had been able to continue its occupation of Kampuchea only because of support from the Soviet Union. Mr Asa told the envoy that as a superpower, Russia should play a role in encouraging peace in the region and take responsibility for restoring stability to the area.

Mr Asa and the ASEAN ambassadors then appealed to the Soviet Union to cease its support for Vietnam's war in Kampuchea and its support for Vietnam's occupation of that country. It is now clear that a military solution is not the correct path which can lead to successes, therefore the Kampuchean problem can only be solved by political means, Ambassador Kasatkin was told.

The Soviet Ambassador then told the ASEAN members that the Soviet Union is interested in establishing good relations with the ASEAN nations and realises the importance of restoring peace in this region. He also agreed that a political solution is the correct way out of the problem. He said however that interference by a third country has become an important obstacle to the finding of a solution. He said the Soviet Union wants to encourage dialogue between countries in the region.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Pratchayathawi Tawethikul later told reporters that ASEAN had not interfered in the affairs of Kampuchea while Russia itself had interfered by helping Vietnam to interfere in Kampuchea. If Russia wants outside interference to cease, then Russia itself should also stop its own interference, Mr Pratchayathawi said.

ASEAN has appealed to the Soviet Union to use its influence as a superpower to persuade Vietnam to change its mind about Kampuchea and instead help build peace in the region, Mr Prachayathawi said. This is the first time that all six members of ASEAN has recognised Russia's influence as a superpower to maintain peace, and it is hoped that the Soviet Union would respond to this appeal, he said.

NHAN DAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOCIALIST TIES

BK031429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[NHAN DAN 31 January editorial: "Results of a New Type of Relations"]

[Text] Thirty five years ago, in 1950, almost at the same time when diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union were set up, our country also established diplomatic relations with a series of other countries -- China on 18 January; Korea on 31 January; Czechoslovakia on 2 February; the GDR, Hungary, and Romania on 3 February; Poland on 4 February; Bulgaria on 8 February, and Albania on 11 February. In subsequent years, diplomatic relations were established between our country with other fraternal countries -- Mongolia, Cuba, the LPDR, and the PRK. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries 35 years ago was an event of great significance marking an important victory of the revolution in our country and a manifestation of the growth of the socialist system that had emerged following the great victory of the war against fascism. This event greatly encouraged our people in their struggle for independence and freedom and their efforts to defend and build the new regime, and asserted and enhanced our country's position in the international arena.

Under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of our party, our people have carried out their revolutionary cause with an integrated strength that combines the strength of the entire nation with the strength of the era, an important factor of which is international solidarity. As before, we always cherish and enhance international solidarity because we deeply realize that it is a factor guaranteeing our success. Reality has shown that the successes of our revolutionary undertaking are inseparable from international support and assistance, first of all of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Over the past 3 and 1/2 decades, our people and the peoples of fraternal socialist countries have built and developed a new type of relations of friendship and cooperation among nations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our joint efforts have benefited each country as well as the common cause. For their part, our people have received strong support and valuable and effective assistance from the socialist countries. We will forever remember the deep sentiments and the timely assistance of the fraternal countries and will engrave in our hearts the images of courageous citizens of many fraternal countries who shared our weal and woe with us during the hard years of our resistance against foreign aggression, even shedding their blood and sweat for our people's cause of national defense and construction.

The projects already completed or currently under construction with assistance from the fraternal countries, the ever-increasing exchange of goods between our countries, and the training by fraternal countries of Vietnamese cadres have greatly contributed to boosting the tempo of our economic construction and cultural development. We are glad to note that at the present stage, many fraternal countries are joining us in further developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation and taking this cooperation to new dimensions with regard to both scope and quality. The treaties of friendship and cooperation and the long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreements signed between our country and a number of fraternal socialist countries over the past few years are vivid expressions of the new development of the relations between our countries.

In celebrating the 35th anniversary of our country's establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, our people express their sincere gratitude for the valuable support and assistance given by the parties, governments, and peoples of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, and Albania to our party, governments, and peoples of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, and Albania to our party, government, and people in their past revolutionary undertaking as well as in their current endeavor to build and defend their socialist fatherland.

In particular, responsibility entirely rests with the Chinese authorities for the fact that Sino-Vietnamese relations have worsened to the present serious state, which is totally contrary to the interests and aspirations of the peoples of both countries. We consistently stand for restoring friendship and normal relations between Vietnam and China.

The year 1985 will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and also the 40th anniversary of the founding of the world socialist system. Our people wish that the peoples of fraternal socialist countries will record new achievements in strengthening socialism and defending peace. We are determined to do our best to consolidate and develop the relations between our country and the fraternal countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, to successfully implement our two strategic tasks, to contribute to strengthening the might and position of the socialist community, and to make a positive contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the world.

NGUYEN HUU THO VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY ON TET

BK030530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] During the first days of the Year of the Ox, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly, visited the Tri An hydroelectric power plant construction site and a number of other places in Ho Chi Minh City.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was glad to note that pride-worthy initial results had been achieved in the first 3 years along in the construction of this key state project. (Truong Ngoc An), director of the Project Management Board, informed Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the extraordinary efforts of the cadres, workers, and Armed Forces working at the site; the valuable contributions and considerable assistance of the intellectuals and scientists of various sectors in Ho Chi Minh City and the rest of the country; the aid in the form of manpower and material resources given by the people of Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai Province, and many other Mekong Delta provinces; and the zealous participation of Soviet specialists.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho welcomed the significant initial achievements of the cadres and workers of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant construction site and wished them many new efforts and even greater accomplishments in the new year.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho called on and worked with the party and People's Committees of the 5th Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City. He expressed great satisfaction with the initial results obtained by the precinct owing to the correct and creative application of the line and policies of the party and the state, especially the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the fifth party Central Committee. These results provided a firm basis for the precinct to advance to control the market, stabilize prices, develop socialist trade, promote production, and improve the people's standard of living.

During his stay in Ho Chi Minh City, on the occasion of the founding of the Army-People-Administration-Party Traditional Club of Nha Be District, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho also visited and addressed veteran cadres and other cadres as well as people credited with meritorious service in the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance in the district. He commended the achievements of the local people in their courageous struggle and hoped that they would bring into full play their locality's glorious tradition and would advance to achieve even greater successes in building and defending the socialist homeland.

CPV ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON PRODUCTION RELATIONS

BK021019 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] On 29 January 1985, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on the consolidation and strengthening of socialist production relations in the mountainous and rural areas. The directive specifies: The mountainous areas covers three-fourths of our country's territory and holds a specially important position in the political, economic, national defense, security, and social domains. Economically, it is an important agroindustrial and forestry region and plays the great role of protection to ensure ecological balance and secure sound environment for the entire country. Vigorously developing agriculture, industry, and forestry in the mountainous area is a spearhead in the strategy of socioeconomic development of our country.

We should urgently consolidate and strengthen socialist production relations in the mountainous and rural areas along with building districts and strengthening the district level in order to fulfill the following requirements: Build and develop the socialist collective mastery of the people of various nationalities; accelerate vigorously the three revolutions; steadily and vigorously develop agricultural, forestry, handicrafts, and industry depending on the strengths of each zone; constantly increase the living conditions of the people of various nationalities; resolve logistical problems on the spot; build socialist countryside and mountainous areas; provide ever more raw materials to the processing industry; quickly increase the amount of export goods; and positively contribute to socialist industrialization nationwide. We should positively contribute to consolidating and strengthening national defense and security, and the solidarity bloc of the people of all nationalities.

DO MUOI ATTENDS BUILDING MINISTRY CONFERENCE

BK021435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] On 29, 30 and 31 January the Building Ministry held a conference in Hanoi to generally review the capital construction task nationwide in 1984 and to discuss the guidelines and measures to successfully fulfill the 1985 state plan. Do Muoi, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. Despite many difficulties last year, the capital construction sector nationwide exerted much effort to organize and rearrange production and improve management so as to exploit all its existing abilities and focus on the major objectives and projects of the national economy.

The sector has completed the construction and assembling of 1,738 industrial and public utility projects including 31 major projects of the state. The rates of construction prescribed for these projects have been fulfilled and overfulfilled. Worthy of citation was that the Building Ministry's forces concentrated their greatest effort on accelerating the construction and assembling of the major items of various projects such as commissioning the generator group No 2 of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant on schedule, completing the production chain of Hai Duong cement plant, bringing the main dam of the Da River up to the prescribed standard, completing nearly 120,000 square meters of housing in the capital, and so forth. Developing these initial achievements, in 1985 the construction sector resolves to struggle to increase its plan by 1.4 percent in terms of gross output over 1984. The targets to be achieved are the completion of generator group No 3 of the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and the second-phase damming of the Da River, laying the foundation of the Tri An hydroelectric plant, [words indistinct], and 130,000 square meters of housing.

AUSTRALIAHAWK DISCUSSES MX ON PHONE WITH LABOR MEMBERS

BK060150 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has arrived in America amidst speculation that he will tell President Reagan that Australia can no longer cooperate in proposed MX missile tests.

Correspondents traveling with Mr Hawke say he changed his mind on the issue after conversations by telephone from Brussels yesterday with his key supporters in the Labor Party caucus -- the parliamentary members of the party. They are reported to have warned Mr Hawke of growing opposition in the party to the original commitment to provide support facilities for American aircraft monitoring the MX missile tests off Australia's east coast.

A Radio Australia reporter in Washington, Jim Middleton, said the prime minister refused to answer questions from reporters when he arrived at his hotel. Mr Hawke said he would make no comment about Australia's position on the MX missile issue until after meeting President Reagan and the secretary of state, Mr Shultz.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE SAYS ANZUS, NEW ZEALAND STAND CAN CO-EXIST

HK060640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Prime Minister David Lange insisted today that New Zealand could play its part in the ANZUS defence alliance with Australia and the United States while remaining nuclear-free.

Mr. Lange said that New Zealand offered "interaction with the defence forces of the United States and Australia" with the exception that New Zealand did not allow for nuclear weapons. "We can pursue an alliance interest without that," he added.

Mr. Lange said that the United States must realise that the New Zealand ban on nuclear weapons and warships was not the result of some pressure group or minority movement. (The United States confirmed the cancellation of naval exercises with New Zealand and Australia yesterday because of Wellington's ban on nuclear capable warships).

"The stand of the Government of New Zealand was confirmed at an election and has been upheld since," he said.

Mr. Lange was commenting on a U.S. State Department warning that its response to the New Zealand ban on port calls was a signal to anti-nuclear and other movements "that the course these movements advocate would not be cost-free in terms of security relationships with the U.S."

"Security relationships are never cost-free," Mr. Lange said. "Security relationships involve huge government expenditures and obviously the dedication and commitment of the personnel who serve them."

"To suggest that defence alliances are cost-free is ludicrous," he said, adding, "to suggest that New Zealand is seeking cost-free defence is equally absurd".

He said he would be surprised if the United States had not made a proper assessment of New Zealand public opinion and government policies. "They would have known we have a commitment to ANZUS and also not to have nuclear weapons," he said. "I believe they also know we are very genuine," he said. "They will remember that I said last year if they send a vessel we could accept I would be there to welcome it," he added. Mr. Lange said that New Zealand had a deep commitment to ensure defence and security was upheld both in New Zealand and in the South Pacific region.

Reacts to Weinberger Comment

HK060810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, Feb 6 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange tonight attacked the United States for making what he called "straightforward threats" against his country because of its policy of banning nuclear-armed and powered warships from its ports. "I regard it as unacceptable that another country should by threat or coercion try to change the policy which has been adopted by the New Zealand people," he told a hastily-convened press conference in his strongest statement yet in the row between Wellington and Washington.

Mr. Lange's comments followed a reported statement by U.S. secretary of defence, Caspar Weinberger, that "New Zealand would pay dearly," for its anti-nuclear policy, which had caused the United States to withdraw from naval exercises with Australian and New Zealand ships later this month. (A State Department spokesman also warned today that the policy "would not be cost-free in terms of security relationships with the United States.")

New Zealand Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn today confirmed that a New Zealand Navy frigate was bound for Australia to take part in naval exercises with Royal Australian Navy vessels on the New South Wales coast. Mr. O'Flynn said New Zealand "would be able to carry on quite adequate bilateral exercises with Australia" in the wake of the U.S. cancellation of ANZUS Sea Eagle exercises. "But ANZUS will not come to an end," said Mr O'Flynn.

Mr. Lange singled out the statements by Secretary Weinberger as, "a most unfortunate expression." "I would take the threat that we would be made to pay dearly as a most unfortunate expression from a superpower to a small country numerically, which has elected to make its democratic decision. (In another development, Maine Republican Senator Richard Cohen gave notice of a motion in the Senate tomorrow condemning New Zealand policy and threatening military and economic sanctions.) Mr. Lange said the United States was blustering with such threats.

"I believe that people in the U.S. who are committed to the same values which we hold dear and cherish will also be resentful that we have been subjected to that sort of threat," said Mr. Lange. "It would in fact be completely contrary to the whole history and tradition of the U.S. to use the force of sanction or threats to deny the people of New Zealand, in a democracy, the right to determine a future without nuclear weapons."

Mr. Lange said it was clear that the U.S. Administration was seeking to embarrass his government over its ban on nuclear arms, and nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable warships visiting its ports.

SUHARTO CALLS FOR LOWERING OF DOMESTIC OIL USE

BK041443 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] President Suharto has stressed the importance of reducing the domestic consumption of fuel oil to ensure Indonesia's ability to boost its crude oil export. The head of state said this at Merdeka Palace this afternoon when meeting with Mining and Energy Minister Subroto, who reported to him on the outcome of the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva, which produced three main resolutions.

The president also told Minister Subroto, who is OPEC president, always to maintain the unity of the OPEC. Minister Subroto then briefed newsmen on the latest agreement reached in Geneva to maintain OPEC oil production at 16 million barrels a day to reduce the oil reserves of industrialized countries from 120 days to 70 days. The reduction of the maximum price differential between heavy crude oil and light crudes from \$4.50 to \$2.40 is seen as being to Indonesia's advantage because it will make Indonesian crude oil more competitive in the international market, while the reduction of oil prices from \$29 to \$28 per barrel was described by Minister Subroto as a move to capture the international market.

MINISTRY ENDS 'NEIGHBOR COUNTRY' SATELLITE USE

BK050803 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] Effective 0000 western Indonesian Time [1700 GMT] last Thursday night -- 31 January -- the use of Indonesia's Palapa satellite by a neighboring country was terminated, especially for television transmission. Indonesia was compelled to do this because the neighboring country was unable to pay lease arrears amounting \$4.2 million or about 4.54 billion rupiah.

Minister of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications Akhmad Tahir disclosed this to newsmen in Jakarta Thursday afternoon after closing a working conference at the Department of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications. According to the minister, that country can still use the Palapa satellite for purposes other than television transmissions. He did not specify which country has not paid the lease arrears. Countries which use the Palapa satellite services are the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand. The Philippines has been paying \$1.1 million lease annually since 1981, while Malaysia has paid \$693,000 annually since 1979. It is not known how much Thailand pays.

According to the minister, the country with lease arrears proposed to pay the last 3 months charges only, but this request was rejected. The minister was asked if that country is still unable to pay the lease in the coming months, would the lease be unilaterally canceled by Indonesia. He replied jokingly that Indonesia is a Pancasila country. Earlier, he told newsmen at Bina Graha presidential office that the contract would be canceled if that country did not pay the arrears by 31 January.

The 29 January issue of THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL mentioned the name of country with the lease arrears, but Minister Tahir declined to mention it. According to the paper, the arrears were caused by the inability of one domestic private television station to pay the lease.

MARCOS URGES SPEEDING UP COUNTERINSURGENCY PLANS

WV051156 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] President Marcos today urged government and military leaders to speed up the implementation of security plans aimed at eradicating the communist movement: The full report from correspondent Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] To boost the government's counterinsurgency efforts all over the country, the president said that if necessary the Civilian Home Defense Forces and the police in beleaguered municipalities should be placed under the jurisdiction of local executives with the support of the constabulary and other units of the Armed Forces.

President Marcos warned that communism is a godless society which believes in the violent overthrow of the government. He added that it also advocates state ownership of all means of production, including land. The chief executive reiterated the government policy of fighting the growing problem of insurgency with all resources, during a meeting with provincial and military officials. It is now necessary to fight our adversaries on all fronts, the president said.

Local officials informed the president that the first lady's programs on the 11 basic services of the administration's various projects such as school buildings, farm-to-market roads, and irrigation systems have boosted the government's fight against insurgency in the (?Bontoc) peninsula, where dissidents are reported to have a mass base of 2,000 men. The president told officials and the military to join hands in fighting the insurgents to maintain peace and order as well as to speed up economic development in the southern Tagalog region. He said the growing threat of communism in the country made it necessary for the government to undertake serious studies on whether or not it would be more effective to return control of the police and local executives to the [word indistinct] of the constabulary and other military units. He noted that some local officials are left at the mercy of the NPA [New People's Army] because they are defenseless once the military or the police leave them to fend for themselves. He said, however, that in hostile territories, the mayors or the governors should intervene in the supervision of these military units. [end recording]

REAGAN REMARKS ON SUPPORT FOR MARCOS VIEWED

HK050857 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 28 Jan 85 p 4

["Town Crier" column by Vic Barranco: "Reagan Statement 'Enigmatic'"]

[Text] President Reagan was quoted as saying that he will support "President Marcos and the Filipino people in their efforts to solve the economic problem." This is an enigmatic statement which could have been uttered just as conveniently at Reagan's first inauguration four years ago as on the eve of his second inaugural. It is taken by us for granted, because America is our traditional friend.

The statement is not really an assurance of direct economic assistance to the Filipino people who usually receive U.S. aid from Mr. Marcos to whom such foreign aid shall first be given before it is spoonfed to the Filipino people, if at all.

Any amount of foreign aid intended for any particular project or projects, such as for the misleading new fangled Sariling Sikap, or for expansion of yellow corn farming, or for installation of electoral facilities, such as communications system and electronic devices to safeguard election returns against being tampered with; to avoid delays in the reporting of election returns and insure compiling and summing up of votes within a week or less, would be welcome by the people.

But American dollar aid has its pitfalls, under the KBL [Kilusan Bagong Lipunan] regime. It has been the experience of the Filipino people that the Marcos administration receives U.S. assistance even without presenting any specific Philippine project on which a certain sum should be spent. The Philippine loan negotiating team has always met with this most vital requirement of the World Bank which is to earmark the certain sum of dollar credits for a specific, believable and convincing industrial, agricultural, or infrastructure undertaking of the government.

Repeated experience of the American Administration and the World Bank with the dismal failure and mishandling of previous loans or aid, which have now amounted to a staggering \$35 billion, more or less, has shown that the aid has not benefitted the grassroots Filipinos. On the other hand, our national economy has been worsening. Much of the \$35 billion must have to be accounted for by the Central Bank and the budget and accounting commissions on the Marcos regime before the next American aid is released. Martial law rulers never learn a lesson. Our leadership is like that of president or prime minister of a banana republic of Latin America or a petty dictator of an African bush state who is fond of running to America or the World Bank for loan, without thought of paying back.

If President Reagan is sincere in supporting the Filipino people extricate themselves from the economic quicksand in which this regime has engulfed them, Reagan should, through Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, influence (or meddle, if we must call it that way) in the Batasang Pambansa with a call for a determined bipartisan investigation by the Batasan committee concerned into the disposal of some \$100 million which our government receives yearly from America as rental for the military bases at Subic-Olongapo complex, Clark Air Force Base, and other American military installations in the Philippines.

Nothing is known as to how and where this \$100 million rental of the bases is spent. Is it again a case of the Malacanang cronies being given a free hand in misappropriating the \$100 million U.S. funds?

Can we expect Mr. Reagan to call for this investigation after he has said that he "will help in the economic recovery of the Filipino people?" Mr. Reagan has learned his hard lessons that the Marcos regime cannot be entrusted with American money. We expect some encouraging honest-to-goodness policies and concrete acts of Mr. Reagan in regard to this matter during his second tenure in the White House.

FACTIONS DISCUSSING COMPROMISE ON U.S. BASES

HK050936 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The two factions of the Liberal Party are on the way to striking a compromise formula on the U.S. bases, the thorniest issue which has bedeviled efforts to unite them. Former Senator Jovito Salonga said yesterday he and Member of Parliament Eva Fstrade Kalaw are "about to resolve" the conflicting policies on the U.S. bases adopted by the two LP factions which they head.

"No problem is too formidable in the political opposition's search for unity. I returned home to carry the mission of unifying the opposition. If we fail on the first try, we will try and try again," the 64-year old opposition leader, who returned from the U.S. after more than three years of self-imposed exile, told MALAYA. Salonga, however, said details on the "fruitful" talk he had with Mrs. Kalaw on the bases issue will be "announced in due time."

The two LP factions which split on the boycott-participation issue before the May 14 assembly polls, differ on their views on the presence of U.S. bases in the country. Salonga's faction favors the removal of the U.S. bases and the adoption of a "self-respecting" foreign policy.

MP Kalaw's wing is for the retention of the U.S. bases up to the expiration of the RP-U.S. military bases agreement in 1991 and renegotiation after the treaty expires. A group of "Young Turks" in the LP-Salonga wing has been vocal against any "compromise" in the political platform of the LP, particularly on the removal of U.S. bases. The U.S. Government operates in the Philippines two of the biggest military installations outside of the mainland: Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City.

PAPER ON VER REMAINING AS ARMED FORCES CHIEF

HK050804 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver will not be suspended as Armed Forces chief of staff despite the filing of double murder charges against him for his alledged participation in the military conspiracy behind the assassination of former Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr.

The matter of suspension of Gen. Ver, who went on leave as AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff after he was found indictable in the Aquino assassination by the majority fact-finding board on October 24 last year, rests exclusively on the discretion of President Marcos, a highly reliable source told MALAYA.

It is not mandatory for the president to suspend Gen. Ver from all his military and civilian positions by virtue of the referral of his case to the sandiganbayan, the source said. He also said there is no law requiring Ver to go on leave during the pendency of the case against him. The matter of his going on leave rests exclusively upon him, with the approval of "superior and proper authority," the source added. It was pointed out, however, that if, upon decision on the merits of the case, Ver is convicted and such a conviction becomes final, the termination of Ver's tenure as AFP chief-of-staff "becomes a matter of course."

Under Article 25 of the revised penal code, a public official convicted by a court of law becomes permanently disqualified from holding public office. The source told MALAYA that the conditions calling for the suspension of a public official accused of committing a crime do not exist in the case of Gen. Ver.

The only instance provided by law where suspension shall be decreed upon the filing of a valid information in court is in cases of violation of the anti-graft law and corrupt practices or for bribery under the revised penal code, he explained. The case against Gen. Ver is neither in violation of the anti-graft law nor bribery, he pointed out. The source said Ver cannot be legally suspended because the case against him is not disciplinary.

He added that "the proper disciplinary authority may preventively suspend any subordinate officer or employee under his authority pending an investigation but this procedure is applicable only in administrative disciplinary actions.... The case against Gen. Ver is not disciplinary but criminal." The source also said "it is pertinent to mention that the philosophy behind preventive suspension is to prevent the officer from further committing the wrongful act imputed, as in cases of oppression or in graft and corrupt practices." This situation, he said, does not exist in the case of Gen. Ver.

At the same time, he maintained that there is no law calling for the termination or suspension of Gen. Ver from his positions in various government corporations or boards upon the mere filing of the criminal charges against him. This would again depend on the discretion of the president, MALAYA's source said.

\$1.3 BILLION YEARLY AVERAGE NEEDED IN LOANS

HK051315 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 85 p 2

[By Reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The Philippines will need an average of \$1.3 billion yearly in concessional loans from foreign governments and multilateral institutions up to 1989 to finance the government's public investment program, according to the government's paper presented to the recent consultative group meeting held by the World Bank.

In the document entitled "Public Investment Program for 1985-89," the government said the program has already been scaled down because of the country's current debt crisis. It pointed out that the minimum level of official development assistance (ODA) is estimated at \$1.165 billion for this year. The amount required will gradually increase to \$1.562 billion in 1989, for a total \$6.5 billion in ODA during the five-year period.

The government paper indicated that without the ODA loans, the country would not be able to achieve a "reasonable" level of economic growth which it said would have to be at 3.8 percent annually during the five-year period. It said that the ODA loans are "imperative" to sustain a per capita income growth during the period of 1.3 percent annually and "to prevent the poverty situation from deteriorating."

The \$1.165 billion in ODA loans the government is requesting for disbursement this year is actually what monetary officials have said will be official creditors' contribution to the total new money the country needs to fill its foreign exchange financing gap for this year. The main purpose of the recent consultative group meeting held in Paris -- attended by representatives of 13 industrial countries and eight multilateral institutions -- was for the Philippine Government to justify its request for ODA loans this year. BUSINESS DAY sources explained that the government has actually been informally assured of the \$1.165 billion in new loans for disbursement this year, since this, according to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) estimate -- after consulting with the official creditors -- will be the total amount of ODA loans the country will get this year. The actual commitments by the official creditors, however, will have to be the subject of bilateral negotiations that will be started in the next two months.

While a substantial portion of the roughly \$1 billion in ODA loans the government got last year was used to finance importations by the private sector -- since this virtually was the only source of foreign exchange last year -- the \$1.165 billion in new loans this year, as well as for the next four years, will have to be used to finance the government's public investment program. According to the government's paper, \$631 million or slightly more than half of the requested ODA loans this year will be used for ongoing projects, each costing at least \$300 million. For the entire five-year period, ODA loans to finance these type of large projects will total \$3.096 billion.

The government explained in its paper that the program it presented "already represents the scaled down investment levels," that take into account the country's present foreign exchange crisis. Despite the \$6.5 billion in ODA loans it would need up to 1989, the government said that funding for public investments will come largely from the national government's current surplus and from the internal cash generation of public corporations. It pointed out that for this surplus to be generated, the government will be implementing new revenue measures. "Revenues shall be raised through selective increase in income taxes, excises, percentage taxes, and government fees and charges," it said.

The public investment program for the five-year period will cost a total of \$155.3 billion (in 1984 prices), or an average of \$31 billion annually. "The pace of investment outlay will accelerate moderately (from \$28 billion in 1985 to \$37.4 billion in 1989) over the course of the next five years," the paper noted, "in the same proportion of the anticipated quickening of the economic recovery and growth process for the entire economy."

The public investment program will focus on ongoing projects in energy and agriculture. "When ongoing projects in energy are completed," the paper explained, "public investments in this sector shall be reduced substantially. On the other hand, the share of the agricultural sector is expected to be increased with greater support for exports and food production, including post-harvest facilities."

TOLENTINO URGES UNITED NACIONALISTA PARTY

HK050546 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino today urged the two factions of the Nacionalista Party to unite so that they can form the party of the opposition. Tolentino suggested a convention of all Nacionalista Party members be held to discuss the issue.

[Begin Tolentino recording] I suggest that a convention of all Nacionalistas, irrespective of whether they claim to be Roy or Lurel followers, be held because in the provinces the old Nacionalistas do not consider themselves as Roy or Laurel followers. They are simply Nacionalistas, period. And therefore, if a convention of the old-time Nacionalistas can choose a new president who will have the following of all the Nacionalistas throughout the country. I was particularly referring to former Vice President Fernando Lopez, a possible new head of the Nacionalista Party. [End recording]

8 KILLED IN NPA CLASH IN EASTERN SAMAR

HK051215 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Eight dissidents were killed when Army troopers clashed with some 300 members of the NPA over the weekend in Pinabangan, eastern Samar. Five troopers were also wounded during the attack. Colonel Max Bangan, Army spokesman, said that the dead NPA were seen being carried away by their comrades during their retreat. Army Chief Major General Josephus Ramas commended the soldiers for their heroism in holding their ground despite the numerical superiority of the rebel force.

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